The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXII., No. 13. Whole No. 832. NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1906. Price per Copy, 10c

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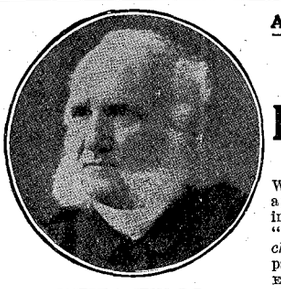

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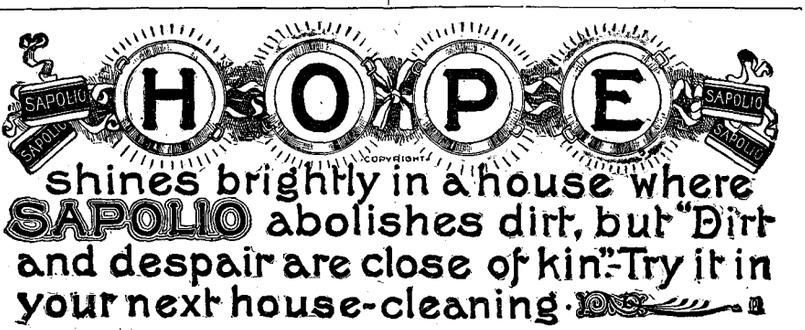

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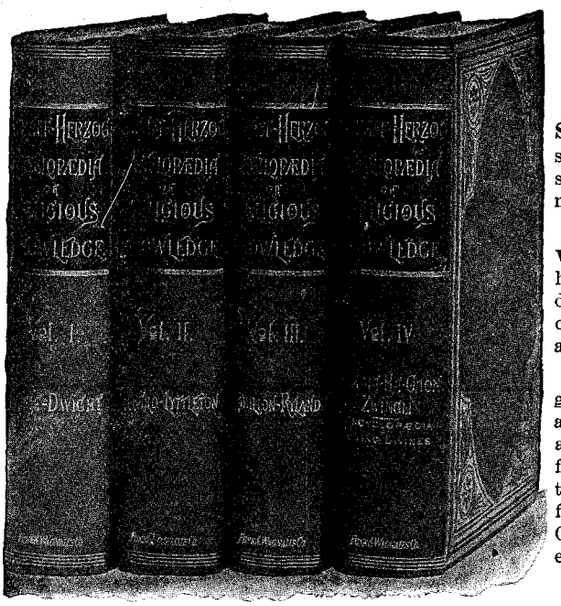

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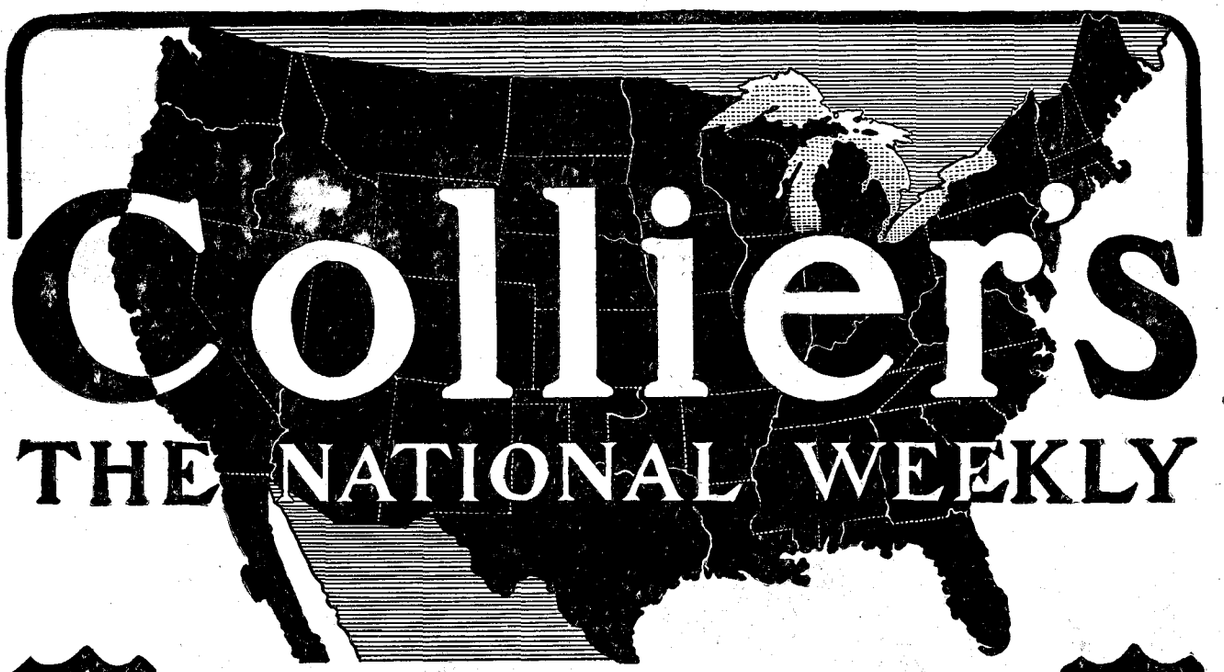

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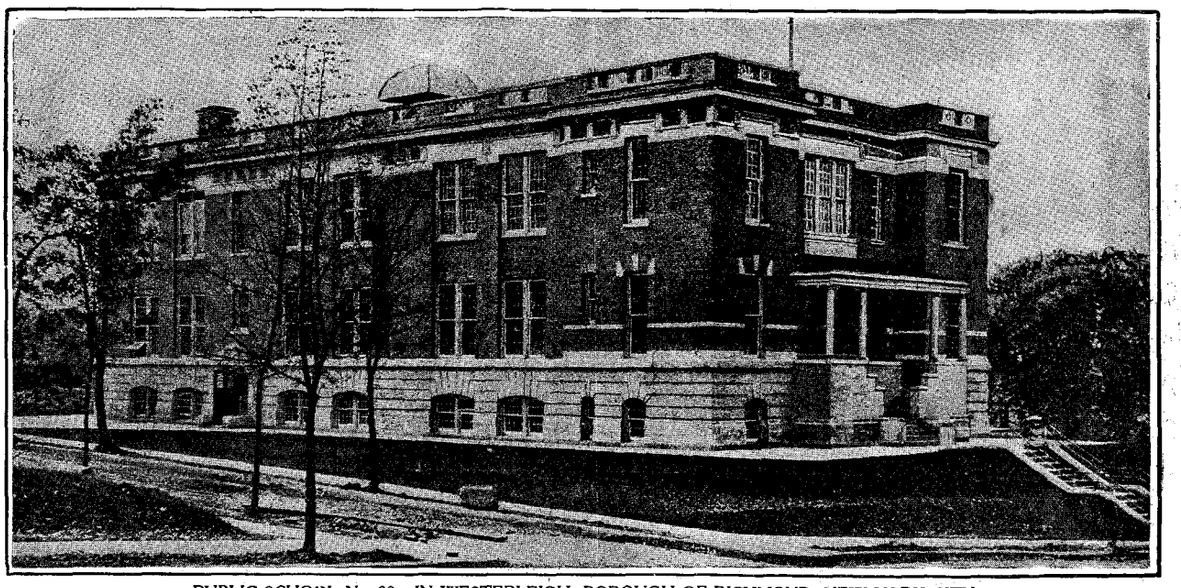

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

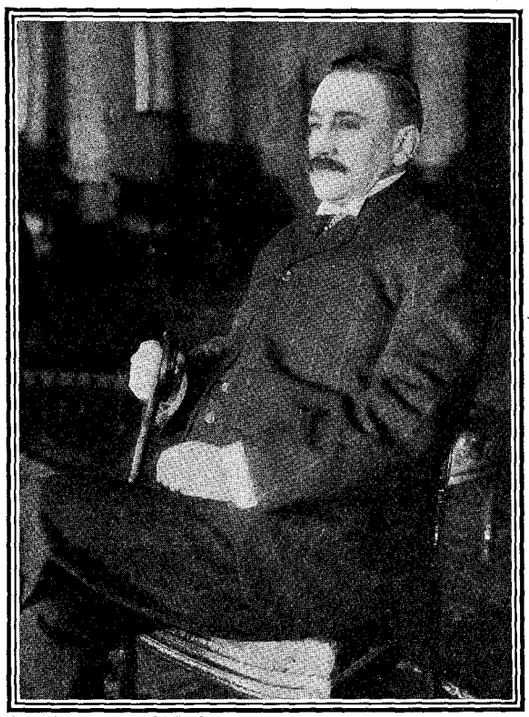
VOL. XXXII., NO. 13 NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 832

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS THERE CRIME IN CAMPAIGN GIFTS?

TO contribute to campaign funds by insurance-company officials is not a crime, announces District-Attorney Jerome, to the excitement of the press. In a brief handed in to Judge O'Sullivan Mr. Jerome says, after quoting many decisions:

"From the above cases and similar ones which could be cited very numerously, it appears that in the law of larceny criminal intent—or, as it is usually called, felonious intent—is something necessarily present or there is no crime, even if the act done is prohibited by law and the doer is sane.



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"JUDGE" ANDREW HAMILTON,
The "yellow dog" expert who is telling insurance secrets in chapters thrilling with interest.

"Now, in the presentment in question the act or acts supposed in the four first hypothetical statements to have been done are not in themselves prohibited by law. There is no legal prohibition against giving to a political party. If these acts are criminal, they must be so because the property was the property of a corporation.

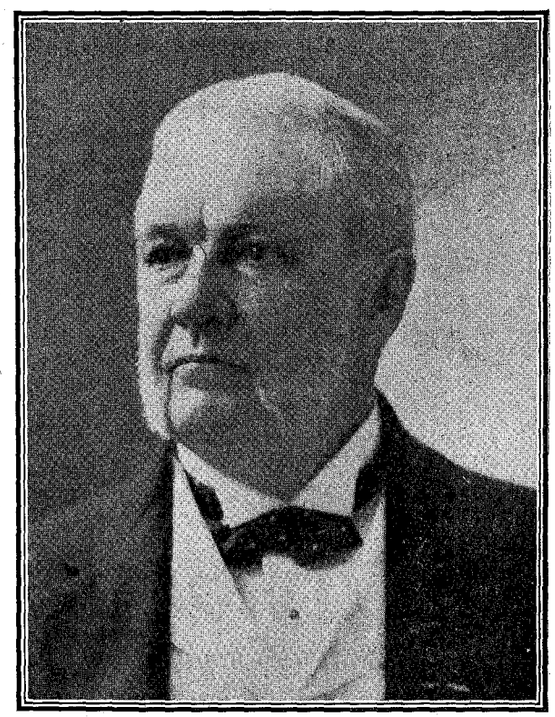
"All our crimes to-day are statutory, and unless the acts supposed constitute larceny I am unaware of any statute making such acts a crime."

Judge O'Sullivan, on the other hand, is inclined to believe that the mere taking of the money constitutes a crime. He thinks the Grand Jury must decide for itself, from the evidence, whether or not there was criminal intent. But when Mr. Jerome asked the judge to sit as a committing magistrate and issue warrants for George W. Perkins, who gave $48,000 of New York Life money for campaign purposes, and Cornelius N. Bliss, who received it, the judge declined to do so.

The New York *American*, which, by the way, is far from being Mr. Jerome's personal organ, cries out:

"Apparently it is his view that a woman snatching a loaf of bread to feed a starving child is possessed of felonious intent; an insurance president ladling out millions to debauch an electorate or to corrupt a legislature is not.

"Jerome will not be able to make the people of New York, or of the nation—for this is a national affair—accept his verdict in this case. It is repugnant alike to common sense and to public morality. That insurance officials should be able to make ducks and drakes of their policy-holders' funds, use them to subsidize politicians, buy elections, corrupt legislatures, subject only to civil action if caught and wholly free from the operation of the criminal law, is a hateful, an impossible doctrine."



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CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Who denies that he ever had dealings with Andrew Hamilton. But Hamilton says he holds Mr. Bliss's voucher for $75,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

Many lawyers, points out the New York *Globe*, are disposed to disagree with Mr. Jerome, and that paper does some legal reasoning

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on its own account to show how dubious is Mr. Jerome's argument. For, "if it was lawful for the New York Life trustees to contribute the policy-holders' money to the Republican National Committee," reasons the New York *World*, "it must also have been lawful for them to contribute the policy-holders' money to the Hamilton boodle fund. If Mr. Jerome's campaign fund received contributions from life-insurance companies, urges *The World*, let him say so, and "his admirers would be only too glad to raise the sum necessary to refund it and to enable Mr. Jerome to be free from any obligations to insurance officials or their attorneys." The New York *Press* sees a glimmer of hope. It says:

"Fortunately the opinion of Mr. Jerome, which insults every idea of right and wrong, and which flies in the face of other authorities, *is not final*. The public will not despair of justice for the insurance thieves until the March Grand Jury, which must assume the responsibility, approves his doctrine that the way to plunder the policy-holders is just to rob them and say it is for a good purpose, and with no evil intent. And even then the people would not be altogether hopeless of seeing the crooks brought to bar on proof furnished by the Andy Hamiltons and other members of the conspiracy!"

But, of course, Mr. Jerome has his friends as well as his critics. The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, can see that it "must have been a disappointment to him to be driven to the conclusion" that the campaign contributions were not larceny. "We ourselves wish," adds *The Post*, however, "that Mr. Jerome had not seemed to feel it so absolutely necessary to be certain of obtaining a conviction before going on to prosecute." What the public wants, remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "is the enactment of a law which will put an end to the practise." As the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes:

"The defect is in the law, and it should be remedied, for there is hardly any way in which corporations can do more harm than in using their funds for the benefit of any political party. It is only an indirect way of influencing to their own advantage legislation and the administration of law, and, if carried far enough, it might give them control of the Government."

Congress, in the opinion of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "should not hesitate to make a full and fair inquiry into these matters," because "the American people would like to know definitely what part money plays in the selection of public men, and particularly in the election of the President of the United States." The Washington *Times* sees "a wholesome change" coming and soothingly advises members of Congress to go without such contributions "for a few campaigns." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* sees nothing hopeful about the next campaign, at all events. He says:

"The second instalment of Andrew Hamilton's revelations and his expert testimony concerning the origin of Republican campaign funds has struck a cold chill to the hearts of the members of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. They realize what a tremendous effect on the public mind this opening up of the covered streams which have been flowing into the money chests of the party will have in the fall election. Impatience and anger are expressed at the curious attitude of Mr. Bliss in refusing even to look at the photograph of the $75,000 voucher which Andrew Hamilton holds."

When Hamilton announced that he holds such a voucher and produced it, in order to refresh Mr. Bliss's memory, Mr. Bliss's reply was:

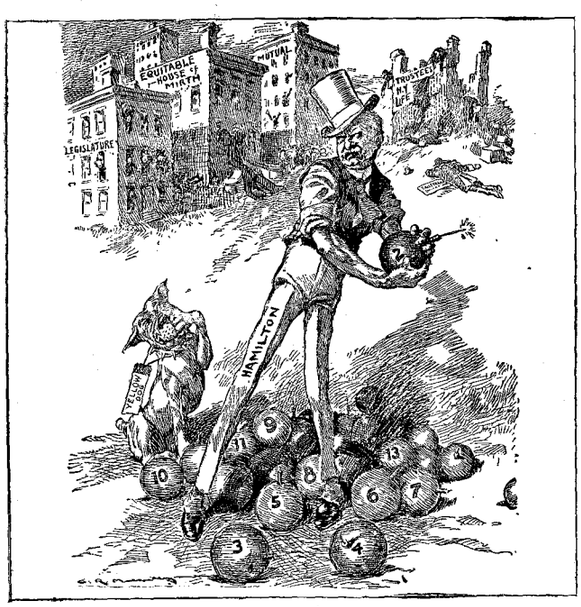
"Such a statement is utterly false. I, as treasurer of the Republican National Committee, did not receive any money, nor was any voucher therefor issued by me. I do not know Andrew Hamilton, would not know him if I should see him, and never heard of him until recently."

When a photograph of the voucher was produced by the New York *Herald's* reporter for his inspection Mr. Bliss's reply was: "No, sir, I won't look at it. I decline to say another word about the matter."

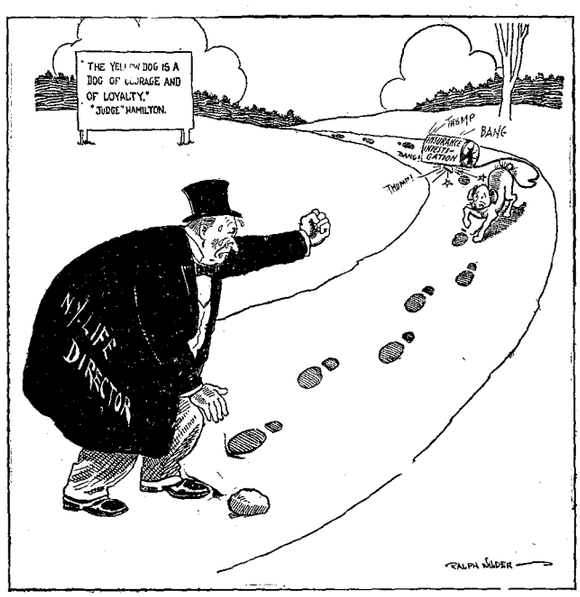
Clearly, remarks the Boston *Herald*, "at this time the people will consider the Hamilton vouchers as much better evidence than the word of the chairman of the Republican National Committee." The Bliss-Hamilton dispute has only served to concentrate attention upon District-Attorney Jerome's opinion.

Newspapers are beginning to advocate plans for the disposal of Mr. Jerome. Says the New York *World:*

"The Jerome farce has gone on long enough. With a grand jury desirous of doing its duty, with the judge faithfully interpreting the law, with abundant evidence in their own confessions, corroborated by many witnesses, the only bar to the prosecution of these great criminals has been William Travers Jerome. That bar should now be removed."



NEXT!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



A SURFEIT OF LOYALTY.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

SOMEBODY'S DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE.

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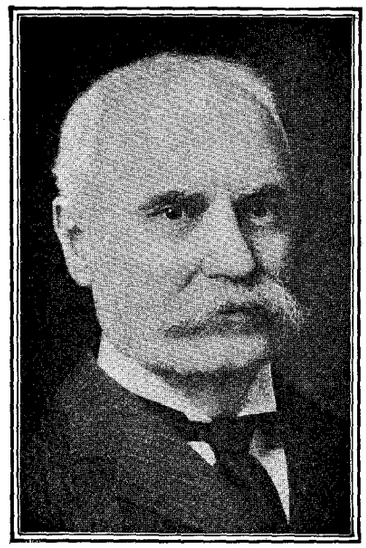
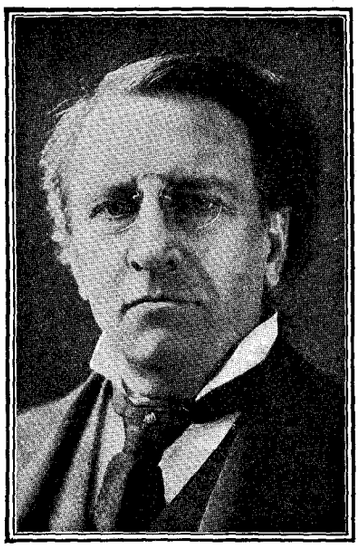


SENATOR ALDRICH,
Whom Mr. Phillips calls the organizer of the "Treason of the Senate."



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SENATOR SPOONER,
Called the "mouth-piece" of Senator Aldrich.

SENATOR GORMAN,
Called by Mr. Phillips the "right bower" o Senator Aldrich.

SENATOR ALDRICH IN THE LIMELIGHT OF EXPOSURE.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS, in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* for April, undertakes to show us that Nelson W. Aldrich (Rep.), senior Senator from Rhode Island, is the head and front and chief organizer of what he calls "the treason of the Senate." *The Cosmopolitan*, be it said, is owned by Congressman William Randolph Hearst (Dem.). In a previous article Mr. Phillips confined his attentions in a manner almost as flattering to Senator Depew, of New York. But, says Mr. Phillips, "long before Platt and Depew were sent to the Senate by and for 'the interests,' treason had been organized and established there." Aldrich, Mr. Phillips assures us, is rich and powerful. "Treachery has brought him wealth and rank, if not honor, of a certain sort. He must laugh at us grown-up fools, permitting a handful to bind the might of our 80,000,000, and to set us all to work for them." Has Aldrich intellect? the writer asks, and his answer is: "Perhaps. But he does not show it. He has never in his twenty-five years of service in the Senate introduced or advocated a measure that shows any conception of life above what might be expected in a Hungry Joe." And yet, the Aldrich machine controls the Legislature, the election boards, courts, the entire machinery of the "republican form of government"—at least in Rhode Island. His principals are "the interests," and Aldrich's real work consists in getting the wishes of his principals, directly or through lawyers, we are told, and "putting these wishes into proper form if they are orders for legislation, or into proper channels if they are orders to kill or emasculate legislation. This work is all done, of course, behind the scenes." When Aldrich is getting orders there is, naturally, never any witness. Secrecy in consulting with his lieutenants, secrecy in the Senate committee-room—these are Senator Aldrich's conditions of work. To quote:

"Aldrich is in person chairman of the chief Senate committee—finance. There he labors, assisted by Gorman, his right bower, who takes his place as chairman when the Democrats are in power; by Spooner, his left bower and public mouth-piece; by Allison, that Nestor of craft; by the Pennsylvania Railroad's Penrose; by Tom Platt, of New York, corruptionist and life-long agent of corruptionists; by Joe Bailey, of Texas; and several other sympathetic or silent spirits. Together they concoct and sugar-coat the bitter doses for the people—the loot measures and the suffocating of the measures in restraint of loot."

Mr. Phillips asks us to notice that Aldrich also sits in the powerful Interstate Commerce Committee, while his "pal," Elkins, of West Virginia, is chairman. In the Commerce Committee "he has Frye, of Maine, to look after such matters as the projected, often postponed, but never abandoned loot through ship subsidy." Others take care of his interests in other committees, but he himself sits in the important Committee on Rules, of which Spooner, his mouth-piece, is chairman. Senatorial courtesy, of course, prevents publicity of what goes on in Senate committee meetings. But the people, says Mr. Phillips, do not need to see the processes. "They see, they feel, they suffer from the finished result—the bad law enacted, the good law killed." When Senator Bacon in 1903 moved to call on the Department of Commerce and Labor for full facts about the selling of American goods at prices from 25 to a full 100 per cent. cheaper abroad than at home, we are told, Aldrich at once moved to refer the resolution to his committee, and the motion was carried. Mr. Aldrich said, "Absurd!" and the Senate "refused even to call upon the Department of Labor for the facts."

Three acts of "treason" on the part of Senator Aldrich are charged by Mr. Phillips. The first was the murder of the McKinley bill and the substitution for it by Aldrich of a bill calculated to enrich "the interests." The President signed the bill, and he and his party, and all who had anything to do with it, were defeated at the polls, but Aldrich remained secure in the Rhode Island seat of the Senate. In the case of the Wilson bill there was a similar transformation in which "the interests" were looked after thoroughly and carefully. In 1897 the Dingley Tariff bill gave Aldrich another opportunity. The bill left the House almost as "the interests" wished to see it, but not quite perfect. There again Aldrich changed and amended so that his principals would continue to be enriched. And, Mr. Phillips observes, "since 1897 the up-piling of huge fortunes, the reduction of the American people toward wage and salary slavery, has gone forward with amazing rapidity. The thieves use each year's haul to make larger nets for larger hauls the next."

Who is Aldrich? He was born in 1841, is only sixty-four years old, and, therefore, good for at least another fifteen years, Mr. Phillips thinks. He began his career as a grocery boy, and subsequently became a clerk in a fish store, then in a grocery, then bookkeeper, partner, and he is still a wholesale grocer. He was elected to the Legislature, was sent to Congress, and to the United States Senate in 1881. In 1901 his daughter married John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the only son of the head of the Standard Oil.

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This fact, says Mr. Phillips, "places the final and strongest seal upon the bonds uniting Aldrich and 'the interests.'"

Other writers besides Mr. Phillips have been attacking the Senate In commenting upon remarks by Mr. Lincoln Steffens, the New York *Sun* observes:

"The Senate can not be reformed, says Mr. Steffens, 'except by reforming first the city, county, and State governments.' Alexander Hamilton had a vague idea of the cold fact which Mr. Steffens has discovered in all its length and breadth and coldness. He even went so far as to intimate that a bad Senate was practically impossible because a corrupt people and corrupt local governments were practically inconceivable. Mr. Steffens has discovered that political depravity is a national epidemic and not a local disorder. If the people were good they would have a good Senate.

"We cordially agree with Mr. Steffens that the stream will not rise higher than its source, and we fail to see the good of scolding it for its failure to do so."

Senator Lodge, likewise, fails to see that good. In a speech defending the Senate against all the various attacks it has sustained, the Senator eloquently inveighed against the accusers and assured them that in the words of Dr. Johnson, "no man was ever written down except by himself." The New York *Evening Post*, in jocund mood, advocates an extended circulation of *The Congressional Record*. *The Post* quotes a sort of country-store debate in the Senate concerning the dry-dock *Dewey* in support of its opinion and observes:

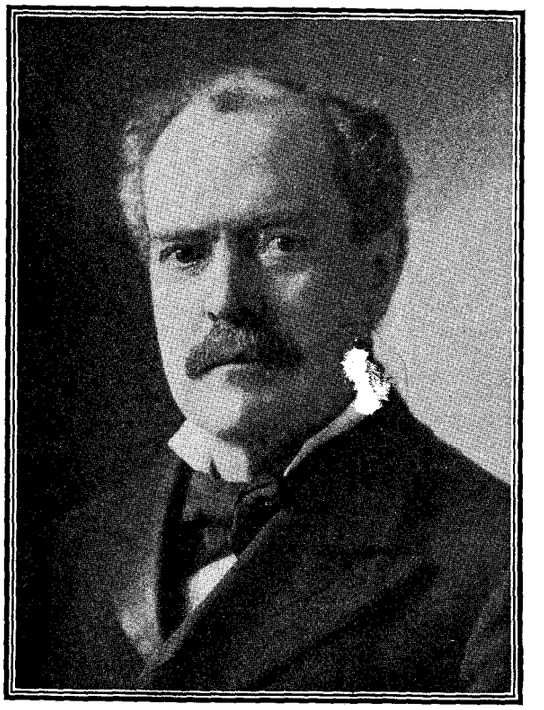
"We, for our part, would be content with things as they are if we could but place a copy of *The Congressional Record* in the hands of every man and woman in this fair land. Were this done, correspondence schools and universities by extension might fade away. Not only would the most instructive printed matter in the world be placed in the hands of the toiling plain people, but they would refuse to patronize the ten-cent monthlies, and the power of these publications to misrepresent the Senate would be a thing of the past."

COMPANIES, BUT NO FRANCHISES, IN CHICAGO.

THE American press are elated over the Supreme Court's ruling that the Chicago street-railway companies can go on for the ninety-nine years of life given them by the act of 1865, but that their franchises revert to the people. "Corporate privileges can only be held to be granted as against public rights when conferred in plain and explicit terms," is the opinion of Mr. Justice Day, who wrote the decision. To quote further:

"The act of February 6, 1865, amending the act of February 14, 1859, had the effect to extend the corporate lives of the Chicago City Railway Company, the North Chicago City Railway Company, and the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the term of ninety-nine years."

This act, lobbied through the Legislature in great haste, says nothing about extending the lives of the franchises themselves, so



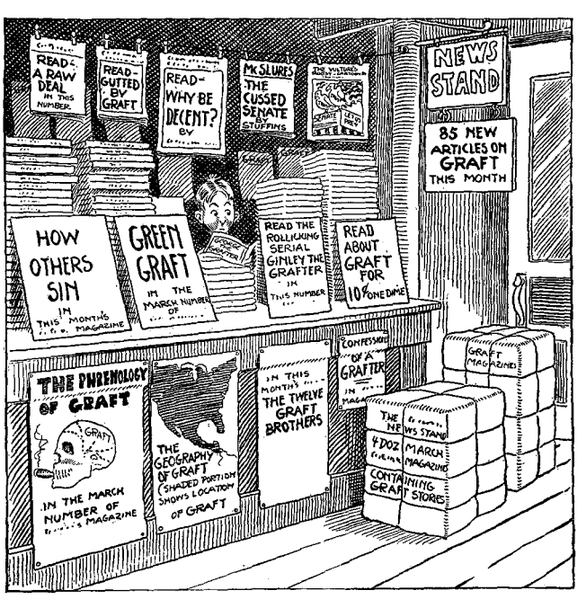
MAYOR DUNNE,
Who can now be master of the Chicago traction situation if he chooses.

the Court deems them dead. It is as tho a man held a deed for a house and the Court said, Keep the deed, but the house belongs to some one else. So that, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, if the companies "can not get permission from the city of Chicago to carry on business here, their corporate life will be a 'barren ideality.' The Supreme Court has given the companies the shadow, and the city the substance." The city already has municipal ownership within its grasp, says the Chicago *Evening Post*. "It is in far better position to make an agreement with the traction companies than it ever was before, and the terms it can impose may be that much better." Chicago rejoices over its masterful situation. In the words of the Chicago *Daily News*:

"Wise action in accordance with sound business principles on the part of the city authorities should lead speedily to the inauguration of a new system of street railways of the best construction and operated in the best manner under the complete control of the city and tending toward municipal ownership as rapidly as the Administration can prepare itself for that great responsibility. It is to be hoped that all the citizens can now unite upon a safe and effective program along this line."

Many papers outside of Chicago are fully as enthusiastic. "It is a notable victory, not only for Chicago, but for righteousness and justice," exclaims the Detroit *News*, and *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver) draws from the Supreme Court's decision hope and sustenance for Denver in a similar struggle. "A few more decisions of radical tendency," predicts the Springfield *Republican*, and the Senate will cease to clamor for a "court review" of railway rates.

But some there be, as, for instance, the Philadelphia *Record*,


READ- A RAW DEAL IN THIS NUMBER
READ- GUTTED BY GRAFT
READ- WHY BE DECENT? BY
MR. SLURRS THE CUSSED SENATE BY STUFFINS
NEWS STAND
85 NEW ARTICLES ON GRAFT THIS MONTH
HOW OTHERS SIN IN THIS MONTH'S
GREEN GRAFT IN THE MARCH NUMBER OF
READ THE ROLLICKING SERIAL GINLEY THE GRAFTER IN THIS NUMBER
READ ABOUT GRAFT FOR 10¢ ONE DIME
CONFESSIONS OF A GRAFTER
GRAFT MAGAZINES
THE PHRENOLOGY OF GRAFT
IN THE MARCH NUMBER OF
THE GEOGRAPHY OF GRAFT (SHADED PORTION SHOWS LOCATION OF GRAFT)
IN THIS MONTH'S
THE TWELVE GRAFT BROTHERS
THE NEWS STAND
4 DOZ MARCH MAGAZINE
CONTAINING GRAFT STORIES

TWELVE MONTHS OF THIS EVERY YEAR.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

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who look with a suspicious eye upon the decision, and fear it will "only make confusion more confounded." What those papers fear is that the $100,000,000 or so of capital floating in these companies will not let itself be sunk without a fight. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, moreover, has its doubts as to how capitalists would look upon the $75,000,000 of "Mueller certificates," which, on April 3, Chicago votes to issue or not to issue, for the purpose of acquiring existing lines. The New York *Tribune* cites the opinion of James Dalrymple, the Glasgow municipal-ownership expert, who examined the Chicago traction situation last year. His words were:

"There would undoubtedly be a very grave danger in your city attempting to operate what would be the largest street-railway undertaking in the world without making a very radical change in the methods usually employed in carrying on municipal work by the cities of the United States."

These words have been rather too well heeded by Mayor Dunne, points out the Baltimore *American*, and the Supreme-court decision leaves him in a somewhat embarrassing position. Still, as Mayor Dunne was elected on a platform of municipal ownership of street railways, *The American* feels it reasonable to infer that he will now move for such ownership.

THE BELLAMY STORER LESSON.

IN the absence of any official explanation of the President's somewhat brusk treatment of Bellamy Storer, United States Ambassador to Austria Hungary, the press seem to think they have discovered the cause of the diplomat's removal. The Washington

CHARLES S. FRANCIS,
Our new Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

correspondent of the Providence *Journal* thinks the President acted because of dissatisfaction with the interference of the Ambassador's wife in Catholic-church affairs in Europe; and this explanation is accepted by many of the papers. "If these assertions are true," declares the Richmond *News-Leader*, "Mr. Storer's removal was not only right, but necessary." The Catholic Church, we are told further, "has its own leaders, directors, and officers who presumably are entirely capable of controlling and guiding it without any suggestion from the President, an ambassador, or anybody else."

But the President's action comes as a surprise to those papers which recall that Mr. Storer is, in a sense, a member of President Roosevelt's family. Mrs. Storer, formerly Miss Longworth, is the aunt of Nicholas Longworth, the husband of the President's eldest daughter. One report says that there is still the best of

BELLAMY STORER,
A relative, by marriage, of the President, suddenly relieved of his diplomatic post at Vienna.

feeling between the President and Mr. Storer, and implies that the diplomat may be advanced to a more important ambassadorship. And another statement says that Mr. Storer was retired because he has habitually absented himself from his post without leave and that he has been almost contemptuously indifferent to communications from the State Department and the President. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* thinks this fairly presents the situation:

"Rumor has it that Mrs. Storer is an ambitious lady, who, while altogether charming, socially, is inclined to be a little forth-putting in carrying out whatever plans she may be pleased to devise or adopt. Mrs. Storer is an ardent member of the Roman Catholic Church. She is credited with actively promoting a design to create another American cardinalate. It is supposed also that she would be glad to see the influence of the American Government brought to bear on the Government of France to mitigate the severity with which the Gallic anticlerical laws are being administered. Now, if it should be found that Aunty Storer had been so imprudent as to attempt the exploitation of her new family relationship to introduce some of her ideas into the White-house circle, the short, sharp, and decisive action of the President culminating in the nomination of Mr. Francis might possibly be accounted for."

But whatever the reason for the diplomat's removal, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* sees no excuse "for lugging Mr. Storer's religion into the matter." "It is not of the slightest consequence," that paper adds, "whether Mr. Storer is a Catholic or a Protestant, and it is unthinkable that the President or the Secretary of State has taken that into consideration." The Pittsburg *Post* believes that the "President has indulged in one of those fits of impulsiveness which have on more than one occasion startled the country."

Charles S. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., former American Minister to Greece, Rumania, and Servia, is to succeed Mr. Storer. Mr.

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Francis is editor and owner of the Troy *Times*. The New York *Times* says of the appointment:

"Mr. Francis will go to Vienna in what Mr. Greeley would have called 'mighty interesting' times, not only for the diplomatist but for the journalist and trained observer of events. The dual empire is agitated by a most strenuous conflict between the two races of which chiefly its people is made up, and the policy of the aged Emperor in proposing extended suffrage as a conclusive move on his side against the Magyar leaders must tend to important changes, whatever may be the immediate outcome. It is a striking opportunity for a representative of the great Western Republic to watch the effect of a radical democratic policy put into operation by the head of the house of Hapsburg—in its time the most autocratic of the reigning European houses, except Russia—against the Magyars, themselves the most aristocratic and obstinate of races. And it may be Mr. Francis's fortune to see what all Europe has dreaded for a quarter of a century, the death of Francis Joseph and the possible change of the balance of power in Europe."

WHY TRUSTS SIN.

THAT some one has blundered in the Beef-trust inquiry the press generally agree, and, sad to say, they think it was Commissioner Garfield. The New York *Press*, for instance, feels there has been "colossal imbecility in the campaign against the Beef Trust." These sharp remarks are called forth by United States District Judge Humphreys's decision that the individual meat-packers indicted for conspiracy under the Sherman Anti-trust law are immune from criminal prosecution. The immunity to the individual, the Court holds, "flows" to the witness, as it were, automatically. These individuals who freely gave information to Commissioner Garfield and thereby go free are J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Charles W. Armour, Ira N. Morris, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles N. Swift, Edward Cudahy, Arthur Meeker, T. J. Connors, and six others. The corporations that must stand trial are the Armour Packing Company, Armour & Company, the Cudahy Packing Company, the Fairbanks Canning Company, and Swift & Company.

Under the law, says Judge Humphreys in his opinion, "the immunity pleas filed by the defendants will be sustained as to the individuals and denied to the corporations." As the Court explains:

"It is conceded that the privilege amendment to the Constitution can not be taken from the citizen without giving to him something equally valuable in return. The privilege of the amendment permits a refusal to answer a question relating to the offense. The privilege must be claimed by the witness at the time. The immunity flows to the witness without any claim on his part.

"Garfield came to the defendants and held up before them the powers of his office. They did not go to him and volunteer anything. Now, since the defendants volunteered nothing, but gave only what was demanded by an officer who had the right to make the demand, and gave in good faith under a sense of legal compulsion, I am of the opinion that they were entitled to immunity."

In arguing against this immunity just prior to the decision, Attorney-General Moody railed bitterly against this claim of immunity, made by Mr. Miller, of defendants' counsel. Every offender would simply go to Washington, unbosom himself to an official, and be immune. To quote:

"Washington under such circumstances would become a great resort, not only in winter, but in summer. All the people who are violating the laws of the land may go there at intervals and obtain immunity. All they have to do is to go there in obedience to the compulsion of the law. The law is a license to commit crime. Now, I can fancy these gentlemen gathering there. I can fancy Mr. Swift and Mr. Armour, and their meeting in Washington with some other great magnate who has been there and has been washed in what I may call 'Miller's bath.' I can imagine them meeting and saying, 'Good morning, good morning, Mr. Rockefeller, have you had your immunity bath this morning?' Look at the absurdity of the thing."

The Philadelphia *Press* calls the decision "clearly a logical sequence" of the Paper- and Tobacco-trust decisions by the Supreme Court. At least it gives full publicity to trust secrets. But most papers find small comfort in that. "The escape of the indicted meat-packers seems assured," puts in the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that the Court only followed the precedent in the Paul Morton case, and concludes that, in any event, this decision will tend to prove the dubious usefulness of the Department of Commerce and Labor. But the New York *Press* is very bitter on the subject. It wishes it knew where else Mr. Garfield has been recklessly bestowing immunity. It goes on:

"So if Mr. Garfield has been doing to the Coal Trust and Standard Oil what he did to the Beef Trust, the Rockefellers and Baers can not be put in prison, even if they have confessed their crimes.

"They can laugh and jeer at the law, they can terrify the Administration with its Banquo's ghost of Paul Morton, and they can go on robbing the people just as they did before. The only remedy we can give in that case will be a liberal dose of Garfield publicity, whereby we may learn that the Standard Oil, like the Beef Trust, is a public benefactor whose organizer we ought to fall upon our knees and thank. Probably we shall be informed that the Coal Trust takes a paltry 2 per cent. of profit because the Lord in his infinite wisdom has committed the property interests of the country to the care of the Baers, Armours, Rockefellers, and Ryans, and they are conscientiously discharging the sacred trust!"

THE PRESIDENT'S FRANKNESS WITH LABOR MEN.

THE address of President Roosevelt to a delegation of organized labor headed by Samuel Gompers is universally acclaimed by the papers that comment on it for its sincerity and sound good sense. Even newspapers not in the habit of praising the President laud the strength and directness of his reply to the labor men's lengthy memorial. "Kindly in tone," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) "and friendly in spirit, it was at the same time so open, direct, just, and reasonable that it must have commanded the respect of those to whom it was immediately spoken, as it secures the approval of the great body of the people."

Some of the complaints of the labor men, made to both Speaker Cannon and the President, were that the eight-hour law was not enforced on the Isthmus, that prison labor is competing with union labor, undesirable immigrants are arriving, the Chinese-exclusion law is violated, and the use of the injunction is abused. Of the injunction they say:

"The beneficent writ of injunction intended to protect property rights has, as used in labor disputes, been perverted so as to attack and destroy personal freedom, and in a manner to hold that the employer has some property rights in the labor of the workmen. Instead of obtaining the relief which labor has sought, it is seriously threatened with statutory authority for existing judicial usurpation."

Some of the President's replies were that conditions on the Isthmus are so absolutely different from those in the United States "that there is no possible analogy between them"; that the scare about Chinese labor is "a mere chimera"; that so far as protecting labor against undesirable immigration is concerned, he will do all in his power to raise the standard of living of the American wage-worker, "except to do what is wrong, and I will not do that for him or for any man." Perhaps the most forceful part of the reply was his statement on the use of the writ of injunction, as follows:

"As for the right of injunction, it is absolutely necessary to have this power lodged in the courts, tho, of course, any abuse of the power is strongly to be reprobated. During the four and a half years that I have been President I do not remember an instance where the Government has invoked the right of injunction against a combination of laborers. We have invoked it certainly a score

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of times against combinations of capital; I think possibly oftener. Thus, tho we have secured the issuance of injunctions in a number of cases against capitalistic combinations, it has happened that we have never tried to secure an injunction against a combination of labor. But, understand me, gentlemen, if I ever thought it necessary, if I thought a combination of laborers were doing wrong, I would apply for an injunction against them just as quick as against so many capitalists."

"Refreshingly straight and wholesome talk," the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls it, and adds this about the labor men:

"They desire to be exempt from the ordinary processes of the courts—processes which, as the President showed, they are the first to invoke against employers of labor. These haters of privilege covet the most intolerable of all privileges for themselves. Many of them foreign-born, or the children of immigrants, they would cut off from others the opportunities which they themselves have enjoyed. Complaining that they suffer from discrimination, they would discriminate ruthlessly against the Chinese. Throughout, their program is one of thoroughgoing exclusion and monopoly. The Standard Oil Company never did anything more cruel and remorseless in crushing a rival than these representatives of organized labor stand ready to do in the case of laborers from abroad or outside the unions."

And *The Post*, which finds so much to blame in the President ordinarily, thinks we ought to thank him for his attitude. "It is well," says the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "that the Labor Trust should have noticed occasionally that its members have no more rights than common, ordinary citizens."

HOW JUDGE PARKER'S ADVICE IS RECEIVED.

JUDGE PARKER'S emergence from his comfortable obscurity to advise the South to give the Democratic party its nominee in 1908 does not seem to arouse any extraordinary enthusiasm, South or North. Not even the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which seemed to see wisdom in everything the judge said in 1904, can see any wisdom in his words this time. Indeed, maintains *The Post*, the Southern Presidential possibilities are themselves "the first to perceive that the time has not yet come to look for a President in the South." These are the words of the ex-candidate:

"Until the Democrats of Nebraska and New York and other Northern States have brought forth fruits meet for repentance—or at least so long as they are threatening to give themselves and the party over to further destruction—should you not assert yourselves? You have borne the heat and burden of the day. Your statesmen have demonstrated their ability not only to take care of the interests of their States and their section, but they have been the only dam against aggression at home and the threat of discredit abroad. Among them are men with the knowledge, experience, honesty, and courage to represent their fellow partizans without the surrender of principle and their fellow countrymen with safety and honor."

The trouble was not with the geography, but with the principles of the candidates, comments the New York *Sun* (Ind.), and most other Northern papers concur in these opinions. When it came to a choice between Judge Parker and Mr. Roosevelt, the country, observes the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "preferred the quick to the dead."

In the South it is slightly different. In a tentative, semi-apologetic way, a number of newspapers are taking Judge Parker's words seriously. The Savannah *News* (Dem.), for one, thinks that "unless we are mistaken Judge Parker's address will have an inspiring effect upon Southern Democrats," while the Florida *Times-Union* (Dem.) observes:

"The truth is, Southern men and Southern statesmanship were never so much appreciated at the North as now. The present centralizing tendencies of the Republicans have brought out more clearly the constitutionalism of the South. Northern men are beginning to learn that the South has never for a moment departed from the Constitution that the fathers made, and that with our people the written compact has always been, is now and always will be, the bible of American liberty."

The Mobile *Register* (Dem.) has a feeling that "there are strong men in the South who could make it interesting for any Republican candidate for the Presidency;" nay, more, in the words of the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) "to the leadership of the South the party might well turn for the solution of its difficulties, the amalgamation of all its forces." For tho it is a trifle early as yet to

ENCOURAGING.

THE JUDGE—"I've led him, and Billy, there—he's led him. Try him, colonel; he may take a fancy to you." —Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

select the timber, the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) thinks nevertheless that "when the time comes the South will doubtless have sound material for the White House."

Those newspapers, however, that see small wisdom in Judge Parker's advice (and they are many) are far more positive in asserting their views. Apparently, says the Nashville *American* (Dem.), "Judge Parker is anxious for some other Democrat to have the record of meeting with greater defeat than he did. It would be easy for a Southern Democrat to make such a record." In the opinion of the Chattanooga *Times* (Ind. Dem.) the sugared words of the ex-candidate were so much "grateful appreciation" rather than "a sound judicial opinion," and the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* has this to say:

"Personally we question the expediency as well as the practicability of the South doing as Judge Parker would have it do. The words in which Judge Parker praises the South for its consistency and achievements are very flattering and very pleasant to the ear. But it would be needless to refuse to acknowledge that there has been an all-potent reason for the South's loyalty to the Democratic party. Nor should it be forgotten that, were the policy Judge Parker advises adopted, there would not be wanting those in the East, North, and West who would raise a cry of 'sectionalism' which would rally to their standard a vast multitude of voters."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) clinches the foregoing arguments with this advice: "If Republicans may presume to advise Democrats, it would be to say that they should think of issues rather than States or sections."

While he was about it, Judge Parker delivered himself of another opinion. In Birmingham (Ala.) he said:

"I am convinced, as far as I am personally concerned, that Mr. Roosevelt will ask for the nomination of the Republican party for a third term."

But the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) thinks the idea "is of no value in determining the intentions of the President"

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LETTERS AND ART.

AUDIENCES WHO DO NOT THINK.

MADAME YVETTE GUILBERT, one of the few vaudeville artists of the day whose work may be said to assume something approaching intellectual proportions, and who is now, as it happens, touring this country in her professional capacity, is responsible for an article in the *Monde Moderne* (Paris) in which she gives utterance to her opinions concerning the English drama and the quality of the plays provided for the entertainment of English-speaking audiences. Of those audiences themselves she has much to say. Incidentally Madame Guilbert expresses a view concerning that much-discussed play of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, "Mrs. Warren's Profession." Of this dramatic work she says:

YVETTE GUILBERT.

English and American audiences, she says, go to the theater to be amused like children, but "French, German, Austrian, Italian, and Russian audiences will not allow their intelligence to be insulted by dramatic art that does not call for the exercise of their mental powers and does not move their souls."

"Among French people the case of Mrs. Warren would be considered as the supreme cry of anguish from the soul of a disappointed woman, accusing the world of heartlessness. 'I am what I am,' one can almost hear her say, 'because you are what you are.' Is a woman to be the passive victim, for all time and no matter what her condition, of arbitrary social conventions? When labor does not sufficiently attract men, by its rewards or its honors, they go on strike or bring about revolutions, and it is by fire and sword that they struggle for the 'better life.' But woman appears to be doomed to remain without a remedy. In America and England Mrs. Warren was condemned immediately, for the reason that the peculiar theories she propounded appeared scandalous, owing to the fact that the playwright, faulty in his technique had not sufficiently elaborated and folded them. In France the play would have been attentively listened to. There, the play-going public would have entered into the spirit of, and seized, the psychological aspect of Mrs. Warren. They would have fully understood the miseries, griefs, temptations, and struggles of a woman who was the innocent victim of a selfish and heartless society."

English dramatic art, Madame Guilbert finds, is everywhere characterized by a naïveté meretricious and false. The French drama, on the contrary, owes its glories to the fact that it is so humanly frank and without hypocrisy. English plays are too problematical: there is no truth in them, and perfect art is impossible without truth. "Give us happy endings" would seem to be the cry of the followers of English drama. They do not go to the theater to think, and consequently they forget that happy endings, in real life, are the exception, rather than the rule. That this unthinking public is too much considered by managers, Madame Guilbert makes no attempt to disguise:

"English managers seek to amuse the eyes and ears of the spectators with beautiful staging and sparkling music. No attempt is made to educate them, as in France, where people go to the theater, not to be amused like children, but to be entertained like grown-up people. When English playwrights attempt to cater for serious people, they make it their aim to fill the stage with as many duchesses, dukes, and lords as possible, all of whose love-affairs are like fairy-tales. Any one who does not possess a title is enormously wealthy—at least a millionaire. Rarely does one see people of the poor-but-honest type, and the middle class is principally conspicuous by the infrequency of its appearance. The whole scope of life, according to English dramatists of the present, would appear to be limited by the two conditions of wealth and aristocracy—both being indispensable to the appetite of the English-speaking public."

French, German, Austrian, Italian, and Russian audiences will not allow their intelligence to be insulted by dramatic art that does not call for the exercise of their mental powers and which does not move their souls, says, in effect, Madame Guilbert. Tragedy, they know full well, is as much and as frequently a note of life as comedy and the commonplace. They are consistent in their attitude toward the theater, because they accept or reject, according to the natural logic of their convictions and tastes. An English audience will go into raptures over Nancy Sykes, a thief and an unfortunate; but the moral contagion of a woman like Mrs. Warren—oh! This lack of intelligence, or of the use of it, is nowhere so clearly noticeable as in the typical finale of the typical play, in which all the apparently peccant society women go through a purifying process, while their lovers are discarded only to transfer their affections to notorious vaudeville artistes, much to the delight of the audience. Another sign that English drama-lovers do not use their intelligence is found in the fact, according to Madame Guilbert, that even for the greatest triumphs of dramatic art they can rarely find any more expressive words to describe their admiration than "clever" and "sweet," the successful actor being clever, the triumphant actress sweet—terms absurdly inapplicable to superb work like that of Sully or Réjane.

"Where," asks Madame Guilbert, "is the rising generation to find in the English drama the intellectual nourishment to which it is entitled? In Shakespeare? Why even 'King Lear' is mutilated and expurgated as a concession to prudishness and respectability. To expurgate Shakespeare would in France be considered as absurd and indecent as to put a kimono on the Venus de Milo. The fact is, English dramatic art will remain mediocre and commonplace till the drama becomes a representation of true life. Not till then can Irving's dream of genuine English drama be realized."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANDREW LANG'S SAUCE PIQUANTE.

AS a kind of piquant sauce to his life of Sir Walter Scott in the "Literary Lives" series, Mr. Andrew Lang takes occasion to express his contempt for most modern fiction. Scott's chivalry in the treatment of women places, by comparison, the doings of modern practitioners in a rather unfavorable light. To what extent he is culpable for the modern novel-reading habit is a point on which Mr. Lang is not clear. In 1814, he says, novels were abandoned "to the Lydia Languishes and their maids; they were disdained by the then relatively serious members of the reading public who 'formed libraries.' 'Waverley came with its successors and with the swarm of imitations, and libraries were formed no more." The reign of novels, "and nothing but novels, began," he rather pessimistically adds, allowing that "there were interruptions to this despotism" when Tennyson was in his prime and when Macaulay and Froude wrote history. But, he darkly concludes, "to-day the novel is supreme, and—the novels are not

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Waverley novels." He thus pictures the effect on Scott of the gift of prophetic vision:

"It was Scott, the greatest of readers, who inaugurated the reign of novel-reading, and very much chagrined would he be could he see the actual results: the absolute horror with which mankind shun every other study. It could never have occurred to Scott that, within less than a hundred years, male and female novelists, often as ignorant of books as of life, would monopolize the general attention, and would give themselves out as authorities on politics, philosophy, ethics, society, theology, religion, and Homeric criticism. Scott's own tales never usurped the office of the pulpit, the platform, or the press; and if he did teach some readers all the history that they knew, he constantly warned them that, in his romances, he was an historian with a very large poetical license."

Mr. Lang admits his need of caution in praising Scott "in an age where an acquaintance with FitzGerald's Rubáiyàt of Omar Khàyyám, an exhaustive ignorance of all literature of the past, and an especial contempt for Scott, whom FitzGerald so intensely admired, are the equipment of many critics." He admits that "like almost all great novels, except 'Tom Jones,' Scott's do not possess carefully elaborated plots, any more than do most of the dramas of Shakespeare." They are far, he says, from being "the work of a conscientious stylist, beating his brains for hours to find *le mot propre*, usually the least natural word for any mortal to use in the circumstances." He further admits that many of Scott's heroes speak of themselves in "pompous discourse," for it seemed to be the fashion then; but he fails to see why this trait should be a stone of stumbling "to readers who do not blench when a modern hero mouths fustian in the tone of a demoniac at large." Mr. Lang points out that in these days some of Scott's heroes are unsatisfactory because they do not comport themselves like "the natural man." But he shows how they have warrant in real life for being as they are. He says:

"Ivanhoe, like an honorable gentleman, curbs his passion for Rebecca, and is true to Rowena, tho we see that the memory of Rebecca never leaves his heart. Ivanhoe behaves as, in his circumstances, Scott would have behaved, in place of giving way to passion. Novels of the most poignant interest are constantly beginning in private life, and then break off, because the living characters are persons of honor and self-control. Ivanhoe would have been more to the taste of to-day if the hero had eloped with the fair Hebrew—but then, Ivanhoe and Rowena are persons of honor and self-control. I found, in Scott's papers, a letter from an enthusiastic schoolboy, a stranger—'O, Sir Walter, how could you kill the gallant cavalier, and give the lady to the crop-eared Whig?' This was the remark of the natural man. Scott kept the natural man in subjection."

Mr. Lang speaks roundly as to what the Waverley novels are not. For instance:

"They are not the work of a passionate, a squalid, or a totally uneducated genius. They are not the work of any Peeping Tom who studies woman in her dressing-room, and tries to spy or smell out the secrets of the eternally feminine. We have novels to-day—novels by males—full of clever sayings and dissections of womankind, which Scott would have thrown into the fire. 'I think,' writes Mr. Hutton, 'that the deficiency of his pictures of women . . . should be greatly attributed to his natural chivalry. . . . He hardly ventured, as it were, in his tenderness for them, to look deeply into their little weaknesses and intricacies of character.'"

The opinion is shared by Mr. Lang, as the following quotation will show:

"As Molière never had the heart to draw a jealous woman, among all his pictures of men who knew, like himself, the torments of jealousy, so Scott never had the heart to draw a young and beautiful woman who is wicked. This ancient familiar source of poignant interest he passes by out of his great chivalry. There was nothing to prevent him from writing a romance on the passionate, wretched tale of the once beautiful Ulrica, in 'Ivanhoe,' a fair traitress driven on the winds of revenge, treachery, parricide, and incest. Here was a theme for a 'realistic' novel of England after the Conquest, but Scott sketches it lightly, as a Thyestean horror in the background. In his work such a piece of 'realism' stands alone, like the story of Phœnix in Homer's work (in the ninth book of the 'Iliad'). Both artists, Scott and Homer, had a sense of reverence of human things; they did not lack the imagination necessary for the portrayal of the evil and terrible, but they did not seek success in that popular region. Scott was no prude, but he held the young in reverence, knowing that among them he must have many readers.

"I am unable to think the worse of him because he imposed on himself limitations which Byron triumphantly broke through, tho Scott's limits now militate against a high appreciation of his work by the admirers of Mr. Guy de Maupassant and Mr. Catulle Mendès."

WHITMAN'S FLINGS AT PARNASSUS.

MR. HORACE TRAUBEL, in his new book on "Walt Whitman in Camden," practically assumes the rôle of Boswell, with Whitman as Dr. Johnson. From March 28 to July 14, 1888, Whitman was faithfully recorded and his *obiter dicta* preserved as materials for a spiritual portrait. In this book Whitman, perfectly unabashed, is seen handling literary reputations both of the past and the present. His own point of view is perhaps best expressed in these words: "I do not value literature as a profession. I feel about literature what Grant did about war. He hated war. I hate literature. I am not a literary West Pointer; I do not love a literary man as a literary man, as a minister of the pulpit loves other ministers because they are ministers; it is a means to an end—that is all there is to it." The end to be subserved was the democratic, and all the authors with whom Whitman deals—few indeed beyond his own day, through the limitations of his culture—are brought to this bar of judgment. Shakespeare is frequently handled, but nowhere more definitely than in the following:

"The time will come when Shakespeare will be given his right place—will be put on a low shelf, as the esthetic-heroic among

MR. HORACE TRAUBEL,

Who, during a period of months, recorded the *obiter dicta* of Walt Whitman with a minuteness equalled only in the case of Boswell and Dr. Johnson.

poets, lacking both in the democratic and spiritual; a master, sure enough; yes, a master; but subject to severe deductions. People don't dare face the fact Shakespeare. They are all tied to a fiction that is called Shakespeare—a Shakespearian illusion. . . . I have never regarded Shakespeare as the heroic-heroic, which is the greatest development of the spirit; I call the heroic-heroic men the greatest men. Shakespeare is rather the poet of lords and ladies and their side of life. Even the Greeks were a little tinged with the same quality. It is very difficult to talk about Shakespeare in a frank vein; there is always somebody about with a terrific prejudice to howl you down."

Whitman was more or less troubled in settling the case for Dr. Johnson, and returned to him from time to time. On the whole

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he felt that "Johnson was none too veracious—that he was always on stilts, always—he belongs to the self-conscious literary class, who live in a house of rules and never get into the open air." Finally, he got down to what he meant to say:

"My chief complaint against Johnson is that he lacks veracity; lacks the veracity which we have a right to exact from any man, most of all from the writer, the recorder, the poet. Johnson never cared as much to meet men—learn from men—as to drive them down roughshod—to crowd them out—to crush them against the wall. He is a type of the smart man—a ponderous type; of the man who says the first thing that comes—who does anything to score a point—who is not concerned for truth but to make an impression."

The pure man of letters, represented in Matthew Arnold, Whitman felt was made too much of. By doing so he felt "we are liable to miss our normal gage of value." Yet he tolerantly admitted that "Leaves of Grass" provided a place for Arnold. "'Leaves of Grass' has room for everybody; if it did not make room for all it would not make room for one." But Whitman confessed that Arnold's books, instead of interesting, only wearied him. As compared with Emerson, he thus places Arnold:

"Arnold knows nothing of elements—nothing of things as they start. I know he is a significant figure—I do not propose to wipe him out. He came in at the rear of a procession two thousand years old—the great army of critics, parlor apostles, worshipers of hangings, laces, and so forth and so forth—they never have anything properly at first hand. Naturally I have little inclination their way. But take Emerson, now—Emerson; some ways rather of thin blood—yet a man who with all his culture and refinement, superficial and intrinsic, was elemental and a born democrat."

The "New York crowd of scrawlers" aroused Whitman's pity when it did not rouse his contempt. Sometimes there was regret or sorrow over what he regarded a wasted talent. Rarely quite the severity of the following: "There's little Willie Winter—miserable cuss!" This because he felt Winter was "always on his marrow-bones to something or somebody—especially if that thing or body is English." "Stedman's judgment has a grandmotherly tinge." He thought Stedman "too much concerned about being exactly just," and adds: "He is generous, inclusive, hospitable, a bit over-ripe here and there, too much cultivated, too little able to be foolish, to be free—is always precisely so, always according to a program." Further:

"Stedman always feels that he must be judicial—the dominance of that principle has held him down from many a noble flight. Stedman seems so often just about to get off for a long voyage and stops himself on the shore. Why shouldn't we just let go—let life do its damn'dest; take every obstacle out of the way and let it go? Why should being thought foolish or unreasonable or coarse hold us back? We can go nowhere worth while if we submit to the scorners."

Of two of our most eminent novelists he said:

"Howells . . . seems to have something to say—James is only feathers to me. What do you make of them? what is their future significance? Have they any? Don't they just come and go—don't they just skim about, butterfly about, daintily, in fragile literary vessels, for a while—then bow their way out? They do not deal in elements; they deal only in pieces of things, in fragments broken off, in detached episodes."

There are reservations in speaking of those of his later contemporaries who were poets. Stoddard, he admitted, had written one great poem, "On the Town," and a fine one on Lincoln, but had yielded to the allurements of easeful life and degenerated. At the time he spoke, in 1888, he would not admit that we had any great poets living. Then he added:

"We don't need great poets, tho they come. We need great men; and great men we have. I often think how much greater all the fellows are than they allow themselves to be—fellows like Gilder, Stedman—if they would only let themselves go. Some of the fellows seem afraid of their own size—pare themselves down wherever they can. . . . Most men tie themselves fast and then wonder why they are not free. . . . You take a man like Gilder; he has an exquisite talent for certain things—exquisite; but Gilder has not been enough free from himself; he has held back too much. The same thing is true of Stedman—noble Stedman; I have always been expecting Stedman to soar out and be his full self—but Stedman too has drawn his reins too tight."

THE HUMORS OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

IT is very evident, says the Philadelphia *Press*, that we are "in for another campaign of misrepresentation, through jokes and literary attacks" in this matter of simplified spelling which Andrew Carnegie has championed. The real joke of the situation, the same paper maintains, is to be found in the attitude of certain British authors who, far from seeing anything funny in the movement, "are shrieking to high heaven about the awful monstrosity of reform spelling, and vowing on the altar of the old spelling that they will do or die to defend it at all hazards against Mr. Carnegie and his cohort of American scholars." Some of the American papers point out that by the advent of simplified spelling, humorous writings of the Josh-Billings type, which depend for half their effect upon their grotesque phonetic spelling, will lose their power to raise a laugh. Others suggest that this loss might be made good by retranslating them into our present orthography. One alarmist asks what is to become of the spelling-bee if the simpifiers have their way. The Baltimore *News*, quoting Swinburne's description of the proposed change as "a barbarous, monstrous absurdity," suggests that "perhaps Mr. Swinburne has not considered what a convenience it might be to some millionaires if they were allowed to spell like Josh Billings." The papers print many letters from correspondents written as the writers think letters will have to be written if the Simplified-spelling Board has its way. "Not one of these good people," says the New York *Times*, "has yet attained his desired end of making this reform ridiculous; what they have brilliantly succeeded in doing is in proving that they have given no real thought to the subject." They have, in fact, practically "lost the phonetic sense," as Professor Lounsbury of Yale points out in the New York *Herald*. Their communications, we are assured, have all been as badly spelled from the reform as from the orthodox standpoint. Here is a letter addressed to the editor of *The Times*:

"May I suggest through your paper to the Bored of Spelling that they begin their simplification with their own names? Noblesse oblige. Thus:

Androo Karnage.	Tomus Lownsbre.
Richud Watsn Gildr.	Brandr Mathooz.
Wilyum Jamz.	Niklus Mure Butlr, &c.

L. H. D."

A reformed-spelling association recently organized at Columbia—presumably among Professor Matthews's students—adopted, according to a press despatch, the following resolutions:

"Hweraz, Numerus prominent edukators thruout the United States hav pronound the sistem ov spelng now in vog kumbersom, unweeldy, and illojikal; and

"Hweraz, A movment heded by one ov our own profesors haz been instituted for the purpus ov kreating a sentiment in favor ov a reformd, revizd, and simplifyd method; and

"Hweraz, This movment meets with our aproval and with the aproval ov Kolumbia students in jeneral; b it

"Rezolvd, That we students of Kolumbia to-da assembld do herby form ourselvz into an organizashun to b non az the Fonetik Speling Assosiashun ov Kolumbia University; and b it further

"Rezolvd, That we herby bind ourselvz to abide by the desishuns ov the 'Simplified Speling Board' resently organized by Androo Karnegee, when made publik." . . . . .

And in *Collier's Weekly* appears the following editorial note:

"If the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association has its way, it will be bizness, not plesure,

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hereafter to read the association's publications, and when we have red them thru we shall feel like crying: 'Hold, enuf! this is too ruf and tuf for any yung tung.' The department of superintendence, under the lead of Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, wants us all to spell like that. And, moreover, it wants us to call a trough a trauf, and to talk of 'birds of a fether' and 'Mesure for Mesure.' It has all the courage of its dire convictions, and urges the association to use these spellings in its own publications. Of course Dr. Andrews's institution will adopt the reform at once; and hereafter graduates of the University of Nebraska seeking jobs will not need to display their diplomas for identification. Their orthography will be more than enuf."

A FAIR HEARING FOR AMERICAN MUSIC.

THE organization of the New Music Society of America, asserts *The Musical Courier* (New York), is an event for which that paper has prepared the way by its "unceasing work of a quarter of a century for the material, moral, and musical advancement of the American composer." This society includes in its membership critics, artists, publishers, authors, teachers, and men of affairs, as well as composers. The undertaking, we are told, "has no money-making feature." Its promoters and officers keep themselves so much in the background, as far as publicity is concerned, that their names have not been published. The society believes that, while much has been done of late in America to stimulate other forms of artistic expression, the native composer of orchestral music has not been afforded the desirable facilities for getting a hearing. The main object of the society is to present at its concerts, under adequate artistic conditions, American orchestral works which have not previously been so presented The society already has some sixty works at its disposal, representing about half that number of American composers; and it has secured the services of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Modest Altschuler. At the first concert, recently held, the program contained two new works, and two already famous compositions by Edward MacDowell—his "Indian Suite" and his second pianoforte concerto. The new pieces were "Salammbo's Invocation," by Henry F. Gilbert, and Arthur Shepherd's "Ouverture Joyeuse," which won the Paderewski prize in 1905. The "joyousness" of this overture, says the New York *Evening Post*, "suggests the animal spirits of the Utah aboriginals." Mr. Shepherd is a resident of Salt Lake City. Mr. Gilbert's contribution, according to the same authority, "contains some good coloring, but seems otherwise of slight value." "Neither of the two compositions," remarks *The Sun*, "seemed to justify the organization of a society to introduce them to the public." Says the New York *Outlook*:

MR. ARTHUR SHEPHERD.

This young American composer's "Ouverture Joyeuse," which won the Paderewski prize last autumn, was recently introduced to the public at the first concert of the New Music Society of America. "Its joyousness," says *The Evening Post*, "suggests the animal spirits of the Utah aboriginals."

MR. EDWARD MACDOWELL,

The most widely known of American composers. His "Indian Suite," recently presented by the New Music Society of America, is "the most successful attempt made so far to adapt aboriginal Indian tunes to orchestral uses."

"Altho the purpose of the society was very meagerly expressed in this concert, it is one that is not without justification. The fact that almost all the orchestral performers and conductors in this country are foreigners has given to music in America a cosmopolitan quality; but it has to some degree tended to put native composers at a disadvantage. The undertaking of the New Music Society to remove in some measure the natural handicap of the American composer deserves a fair trial."

When the organization of the new society was announced, Mr. Philip Hale, a distinguished musical critic of Boston, wrote a protest which attracted a good deal of attention. He expressed disapproval of "coddling a composer who has not learned the technique of his art, and is without fancy or imagination," and went on to say:

"There are American composers who are sure that there is a sworn conspiracy to crush them. Mr. Zenas T. Field can not understand why Mr. Gericke will not produce his tone poem, 'Lucy of Hockanum Ferry,' and Mr. Bela Graves knows that there are sinister and malignant influences against him, otherwise Mr. Walter Damrosch would look favorably on his great orchestral fantasia, 'The Springfield Arsenal.'"

The critic of *Harper's Weekly* points out that Mr. Hale has misapprehended the motive of the society. He admits, with Mr. Arthur Farwell, that much of the American music that has been

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written is but "a futile expression of the faculties of those who have trained themselves in the American school of hurry"; but he goes on to say:

"It seems needful to insist that, for those who espouse such an endeavor as that undertaken by the New Music Society of America, considerations of mere patriotism are quite beside the point. No one with any sense of the artistic verities would make propaganda for music whose only claim to serious attention was its American origin. What is contended is that there exist a considerable number of orchestral works by American composers which do not receive the attention to which their artistic quality entitles them. There can be little question that a sincere endeavor to bring these works into wider public notice will hasten the day when a score signed by an American will receive the same consideration that is accorded to music of European origin."

OUR MILLION-DOLLAR OPERA SEASON.

WITH only half an apology for its emphasis upon the material rather than upon the artistic, *The Herald* begins its review of the opera season now just closed in New York with the remark that "the auditorium was more resplendent in magnificent toilets than ever before, and the receipts at the box-office were about one million dollars." *The Herald* admits that this angle of approach may seem "positively outrageous" to the conscientious musical critic. But, as Mr. W. J. Henderson, of *The Sun*, points out, it is after all simply following the lead of Mr. Conried, in his report to the directors of the Metropolitan. "Dollars, dollars, dollars!" exclaims Mr. Henderson. "Has any one ever heard the present manager of the opera talk about anything else? His report to his directors was made public a few days ago, and the sum and substance of it was a boast that Mr. Conried had found out how to make opera cost $10,000 a week more than it ever did under Mr. Grau." A defense of this emphasis on Mr. Conried's part, however, is implied by Mr. Richard Aldrich in *The Times*, who reminds us of the grumbling suspicions of the public that Mr. Conried had "cheapened" the opera by a parsimonious policy of engaging as few "stars" as possible. Mr. Aldrich admits that "there has been too much difference between the best and the next best singers all through, and a disposition that seemed eager on the part of the management to substitute inferior singers for better ones whenever occasion arose." The note of complaint is heard again in *The Tribune*, which says: "The opera needs an artistic director more than it does new conductors or stage managers of the unattainable type. It needs a higher purpose than that exemplified in triumphant money-getting." The same paper thus summarizes Mr. Conried's apologia:

"Because there are physical obstacles to the holding of a sufficient number of rehearsals, in the structure of the opera-house and the European engagements of some of the principal singers in his company; because he must guarantee two or more appearances to these singers each week; because they refuse to rehearse on a day when they are to take part in a performance; because they will not study new operas unless those operas are already in the repertories of European opera-houses; because the Metropolitan Opera-house is ill supplied with rehearsal-rooms and magazines for the storage of scenery; because it is necessary to produce from thirty to forty operas each season; because foreign conductors earn large salaries at home, and consequently can not be induced to come here; because, even if they were willing to yield to the temptation of larger salaries, they will not come unless they can do themselves and their art justice, which possibility is precluded because of the lack of rehearsals—because of these things grand opera in New York must forever remain what it is become under the present régime. Thus the main points of his contention."

It admits, however, that he "has introduced reforms which ought to work for the betterment of conditions." While the season introduced no new opera and no new stars, it numbered among its successful revivals Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel," Goldmark's "The Queen of Sheba," and Flotow's "Marta." In all thirty-one operas were produced, with a total of 104 performances. *The Sun* publishes the following table of operas, composers, and numbers of performances, compiled from its own records:

OPERAS.

Hänsel und Gretel	11	Siegfried	3
Queen of Sheba	5	Tosca	3
Bohème	5	Tristan und Isolde	3
Faust	5	Walküre	3
Lucia di Lammermoor	5	Götterdämmerung	3
Lohengrin	5	Carmen	2
Rigoletto	5	Barber of Seville (2 acts)	2
Aïda	4	Don Giovanni	2
Favorita	4	Don Pasquale	5
Gioconda	4	Rheingold	2
Marta	4	Sonnambula	2
Meistersinger	4	Traviata	2
Parsifal	4	L'Elisir d'Amore	2
Tannhäuser	4	Fliedermaus	1
Il Trovatore	4	Gypsy Baron	1
Pagliacci	3		

COMPOSERS REPRESENTED.

Wagner	31	Ponchielli	4
Verdi	15	Leoncavallo	3
Donizetti	13	Bellini	2
Humperdinck	11	Bizet	2
Puccini	8	Mozart	2
Gounod	5	Strauss	2
Goldmark	5	Rossini	2
Flotow	4		

SUMMARY.

Subscription-night performances	51
Subscription-matinee performances	17
Saturday-night performances	17
Extra performances	19
Total	104
Number of operas given	31

There were fifty-three performances of German, forty-seven of Italian, and seven of French opera.

Mr. Henderson makes his review of the opera season the occasion of an interesting criticism of New York. He writes in part:

"The end of an opera season leaves a chasm in the activities of this conventional town, and leaves a large number of persons at a loss as to what they may do with themselves. It is not an ingenious populace. It goes the old rounds year after year, and never dreams of carving out new paths. Its opera is its winter night's tale. In some wholesome parts of the world families sit around glowing red firesides, and there are happy times of snap-dragon and hot toddy and nuts and other winter cheer, mingled with good talk of the summer days gone by.

"A cosmopolitan city has no fireside. It almost has no homes. . . . A city of flats, apartment hotels, and private palaces, with a few homes lost in the great confusion. A city of glitter and gabble and show, with a few friendships buried under the sweating surface. A city of *décolleté* gowns and white kid gloves, with a few plain garments and high thoughts shrinking away from the general contempt prepared for such plebeian things. That is New York. A place to make money in, to get fame in, to be great in; but a show place after all.

"The opera is as vain and shallow as the rest. In fact, the opera is the centralization of all that is superficial, inartistic, insincere, worthless, and ostentatious in the life of the town."

LITERARY NOTES.

THE New York City Board of Education, according to the New York *Globe*, is waging war against the dime novel, on the principle that good literature placed within the reach of a child will normally supplant the inferior article. We read: "To do the work effectively, 9,175 class libraries have been established in the schools, an increase of 1,194 over the preceding year. New ammunition for the fight to the extent of 70,415 volumes has been added, and now the 'fighting force' numbers 316,563 volumes. How effectively the battle is being fought, under the careful direction of the teachers, is shown by the fact that the circulation for the last school year reached 4,970,390 volumes for home use. In other words, each book has repeated its work on an average of fifteen times."

IN his volume of essays entitled "Heretics," Mr. Chesterton makes the following contribution toward the definition and explanation of the much-discussed "artistic temperament": "The artistic temperament is a disease that afflicts amateurs. It is a disease which arises from men not having sufficient power of expression to utter and get rid of the element of art in their being. . . . Artists of a large and wholesome vitality get rid of their art easily, as they breathe easily or perspire easily. But in artists of less force the thing becomes a pressure, and produces a definite pain, which is called the artistic temperament. Thus, very great artists are able to be ordinary men—men like Shakespeare or Browning. There are many real tragedies of the artistic temperament, tragedies of vanity or violence or fear. But the great tragedy of the artistic temperament is that it can not produce any art."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION AGAIN.

VARIOUS discoveries and experiments have combined of late to bring up again the question of spontaneous generation, tho in somewhat different form from that in which it attracted attention half a century ago. Then it was for a time believed that certain known micro-organisms, bacteria, etc., had been shown to originate from dead matter. When these organisms and their conditions of life became better known it was recognized that they always arose from natural reproduction and that any appearance to the contrary was due to the difficulty of excluding germs from the substances experimented on. The question to-day is not of known organisms, but rather of hitherto unrecognized forms that are regarded by some experimenters as living and by others as merely peculiar crystals, perhaps with a nucleus or trace of organic impurity. The old question was thus of the mode of origin of certain things that were admittedly alive. Now it is a question of the character—living or non-living—of certain other things. Of the various experiments that have given rise to discussion of this kind, the most widely known are probably those of Dr. Burke, of Cambridge, but only because he and his "radiobes" have happened to strike the fancy of the daily press. He is only one among many. The subject is treated by a French authority, A. L. Herrera, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 17) in an article entitled "The Renaissance of the Problem of Spontaneous Generation." He writes:

"It must be admitted that the problem of spontaneous generation has taken on a new lease of life. . . . . .

"As far as Burke's radiobes are concerned, they would appear to be simply accidental crystals of carbonates of barium and calcium, swelling in organic liquids and media. . . . These crystals, which have been studied conscientiously by Harting and Rainey, are attackable by weak acids, which have an albuminoid or fatty nucleus.

"The experiments in photosynthesis or production of organic substance in nutritive solutions (made by Raulin, Detmer, Winogradsky, etc.) have always been negative. There is always necessary a real inorganic matrix, mobile and of jelly-like consistency. Colloids, natural or artificial, never take on, of themselves, any kind of organized structure with the necessary consistency, still less any kind of cellular structure. Albumins and nucleins give only granulous precipitates, of invariable aspect.

"Among natural inorganic jellies I have studied the silicates, phosphates, and carbonates. The silicates give an unheard-of richness of organoid figures and of porous precipitates, absorbing anilin colors, while the phosphates give, rather, gelatinous precipitates. As to Harting's carbonates, they have not only a jelly-like consistency but also a perfectly clear cellular structure. They give, in fact, figures that are regarded by Henneguy, Harting, Laveran, and others as almost the equivalents of natural forms. These carbonates exist throughout nature, and may be regarded, in Benedikt's system, as veritable matrices for spontaneous generation.

"This conception has at least the advantage of explaining things by means of the resources of nature, without the intervention of obscure or supernatural phenomena."

But whence come the organic matters found in these "living" carbonates? The writer believes that it is quite probable that they are only impurities—traces of albuminoid or fatty matter coming from the reagents that have been used in the experiments. Silicates, which closely resemble organic compounds, are found widely distributed. Silicate of lime is even contained in white of egg. Fats, too, are found everywhere. Even the purest water contains secretions of microbes, ammonia, volatile fatty acids, and other organic matter. If Harting really used pure water in his experiments, his carbonates, Mr. Herrera thinks, would be "the most interesting objects in mineral cytogenesis." He concludes:

"Finally, it is an established fact that the carbonates, which exist everywhere throughout nature, inorganic or organic, when cultivated in organic liquids, give wonderful imitations of all sorts of organisms—spores, embryos, microbes, etc. Such facts show that the question of spontaneous generation is worth studying, and that we can not reject its possibility *a priori*."

Whatever may be thought of this conclusion, it appears certain that the experimenters along this line have opened up a very interesting borderland separating, or perhaps uniting, the mineral and organic kingdoms. Whether a portion of matter can ever, of its own motion, cross the line between these kingdoms, is of course a different matter.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUBIES, REAL AND UNREAL.

THE question of whether a gem made by chemical means is as "real" as one of the same composition formed in nature's laboratory, has hitherto been only academic, as artificial stones of this kind have not been made of sufficient size to be used in jewelry. Now, however, in the case of rubies crystals of any size may be and are built up by a so-called "nursing" process, the result being the production of very fine stones, which are real in one sense, tho they are certainly artificial. Says Mr. P. Sallior, in an article on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris):

"It must be understood, as Le Normand says, that an artificial ruby is not a real ruby, since it is not the natural gem which alone has hitherto borne the name of ruby in commerce, and since its qualities in jewelry are still inferior; but it is also not a false ruby, since chemically, physically, mineralogically, optically, in all its theoretic characteristics, the synthetic ruby is similar to the natural ruby. The synthesis is not a falsification; it is the reproduction by man of the work of nature. . . . . .

"The crystallization of alumina, which yields, according to circumstances, corundum, ruby, or sapphire, has been accomplished for many years [since 1837] and in many different ways, but it is only since the work of Frémy [with the collaboration of Feil and Verneuil, 1877-90] that the operation has begun to issue from the domain of pure science to take an industrial turn and to become familiar to the public eye.

"The process employed at first by Frémy and Feil consisted in forming a fusible aluminate (generally the aluminate of lead) which was then decomposed by a silicious substance, setting free the alumina in crystalline form. The red coloration, which characterizes the ruby, was obtained by adding 2 to 3 per cent. of bichromate of potash. . . . By this process were obtained rubies that were often very large, but always friable and consequently of no use."

By another chemical reaction, namely, the use of a fluorid to set free the alumina, fine but small crystals were obtained, and these were finally increased in size by a modification of the process known as "nursing," in which a crystal is kept in the mother liquid at an appropriate temperature until it grows as large as desired. This requires in the present cases such elevated temperatures (1,500° to 1,800° C.) as it has only been possible to obtain of late years. The process, which succeeded only after many failures, is now carried on as follows:

"The small ruby to be 'nursed' is placed on a turning plate, where, by means of an oxyhydrogen blowpipe, it is raised to a temperature of about 1,800°. Then, with a pair of pincers, there are added to it successively tiny grains of ruby. If the work is carried on uninterruptedly without losing sight of the crystal, with a dexterous movement of the hand that is quickly acquired by women, it is easy to get fine crystals, all of whose parts, tho not of homogeneous origin, are melted together and recrystallized into a single form, which may be cut like a natural crystal. One of the difficulties of the work is that the crystals often break while cooling.

"Artificial rubies thus obtained cost, it appears, about 10 francs [$2] per carat and may sell at 15 to 20 francs [$3 to $4]. In Paris they are now turned out daily by the millions of carats, and are sent chiefly to Germany, America, and even to India, whence they often return mixed with natural rubies.

"The quality of these rubies is very similar to that of the natural stones; they can scarcely be distinguished except under a lens

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by the presence of air bubbles, but when they are recognized, as the purchase of a precious stone is after all a question of fashion, their value is at least ten times less than that of natural rubies, whose price has also been influenced by this vulgarization of a substance that was formerly sought for its rarity even more than for its intrinsic value.

"A similar method, but of a character more clearly fraudulent, has made it possible to obtain double emeralds by soldering one natural gem to another with a special kind of enamel, after carefully polishing their faces. Thus superb stones may be made, with a plane of junction that is often less noticeable than the planes of natural cleavage so common in emeralds. The method of fusion, which is so successful with rubies, fails with emeralds, whose coloration disappears at these high temperatures."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEASURING THE STARS.

HOW do astronomers obtain an idea of the actual magnitude of the fixed stars? What degree of accuracy is possible in such estimates as have been made? These questions Prof. W. W. Payne undertakes to answer in *Popular Astronomy* (March). In the first place, Professor Payne bids us note, no fixed star is near enough to the earth to show a real or measurable disk in the largest telescope in the world, altho observers do see through their telescopes what is called the "spurious disk" of any bright star. This apparent disk is caused by the nature of light, which, consisting, as it does, of a series of wavelike disturbances, converts the star's image from a luminous point into a circular spot of light, often with an unsteady and blurred appearance. Curiously enough, the spurious disk of a star diminishes as the telescope is increased in size and aperture. The writer goes on to say:

"It is apparent from what has been said that any direct measures of the apparent disk of a star will give no aid in telling either its size or its distance. Astronomers first try to find out how far a star is from the earth and after that a study of the size is undertaken. The principle employed to get a star's distance is essentially that used by a surveyor to find the distance between two inaccessible objects. He lays down a base line, very carefully measures it, then measures angles needed to know triangles formed by the base-line and the two inaccessible points; then by the principles of trigonometry the distance between the two points desired can be easily and accurately computed, if those principles have been applied most effectively. When we wish to measure the distance of the sun from the earth, the earth's diameter, about 8,000 miles, is made the base line; but when we measure the distance of a star the diameter of the earth's orbit around the sun is chosen for the base line, 186,000,000 miles. If the astronomer should measure the distances of a star from others near by on the first day of January and then measure the distances between the star on July 1, of the same year, he might find some very small changes due to the fact that the earth has changed its place in the heavens 186,000,000 of miles during the six months that have intervened. If there is such an apparent displacement of any star sufficiently large to measure, such displacement is called the parallax of the star, which is measured in seconds of arc. It is then very easy to find the distance of the star. . . . . .

"All such distances in miles are so very large that they can not be comprehended at all. The mind can not form any idea from such a long continuous array of figures. On this account astronomers have adopted a new unit of stellar distances called the light-year, which means simply the distance that light will travel in one year. . . . If any star should have a parallax as great as one second of arc (1″), its distance would be 3.26 light-years. The meaning of that is, if light should start from such a star it would not reach the earth until 3.26 years had passed. . . . But the fact is that there is no known star that has a parallax as great as one second of arc. The nearest known star is α Centauri and its distance is probably not less than 4.3 light-years. . . . About one hundred stars have been observed for parallax, and it is just to say that about thirty of this number have a known parallax that would stand, on the average, as a good first approximation.

"The size of a celestial object in linear measure depends manifestly on its distance. This is why the reader's attention has been called to the difficult problem of measuring the distances of the stars.

"Now if stellar distances are not known correctly, much more will we be unable to know exactly their real diameters, even if we could see, by the aid of the telescope, their real disks instead of the spurious ones. But, since we can not even see any appreciable real disk to measure, some other way must be found to get at the actual size of these great luminaries set far away in the depths of space.

"The only way now open to the astronomer is through the masses of binary stars when we know both the size of the orbit of a binary and its period. The mass is then determined by the law of gravitation. This at once raises the question what is meant by the size of a star. If its volume in space is meant, very little if anything can be said. If the masses of the stars are in question, then some of the binaries can be determined; for example, the Algol system as a whole is known as well as it can be considering the uncertainty of parallax, and a slight error in parallax will give a vastly greater error in mass, at least three times as great as linear errors are.

"In these binaries, the astronomer can not know anything about the masses and densities of the separate components in the systems; he can only get an approximation of the average mass of the entire system."

Measurements of this kind have been completed on twelve binary stars or systems, and the results, Professor Payne tells us, are "extremely interesting within the limits of reasonable probability."

IS THERE A "PHYSICIANS' TRUST"?

THE remarkable charge that the efforts to legislate against proprietary medicines are the outcome of what is termed "a conspiracy to establish a physicians' trust," under the leadership of the American Medical Association, is made editorially by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, March). The writer asserts that there is no real public demand for this legislation, except such as has been, by false representations, created by certain selfish interests, and that its adoption would not only destroy the property of the manufacturers, but greatly injure the 40,000 retail druggists of the country, "of whose total volume of business at least 60 per cent. consists of proprietary medicines." This attitude of *The National Druggist* is interesting as showing for the first time a distinct division of interests between physicians and pharmacists. Regarding its charge of a "conspiracy," the paper goes on to say:

"There is an organization of doctors known as the American Medical Association. Tho it has been in existence for nearly sixty years, it had, up to three or four years ago, less than 5,000 members, out of a total of nearly 150,000 physicians in the entire country.

"It was about or a little before that time, it will be remembered, that the great trust movements began—when the people of the United States, all of a sudden, seemed to have tired of doing business on individual lines, and were madly rushing into all kinds of pools, trusts, and combinations. It appears that this contagion spread even to portions of the medical profession, for, all at once, a novel and well-conceived plan of organization was adopted by the clique in control of the American Medical Association, the purpose and design of which was to organize all of the doctors in the country into one gigantic medical trust.

"There were at that time, and had been for many years, hundreds of county, State, and other smaller medical societies, but these were all independent, and had no connection, the one with the other, beyond that bond of sympathy which might naturally be expected to exist among a number of men engaged in the honorable undertaking of trying to uplift the calling or profession to which they had devoted their lives. The new plan proposed to change all this, and contemplated a grand scheme of organization by which all of these small, independent societies should be merged into or become mere dependents on the American Medical Association and subject to its laws and regulations. The project was loudly proclaimed and eloquently advocated in the

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recognized 'organ' of the association, known as *The Journal of the American Medical Association;* and the independent medical journals, not yet scenting danger or seeing the ulterior motives behind it, joined heartily in the endeavor to make the scheme a grand success. Paid 'organizers' were employed, who visited the local societies, and . . . at the last meeting it was announced that the membership was in the neighborhood of 20,000. . . . . .

"One of the conditions of membership in the association is the subscribing to the official organ, mentioned above. . . . Not satisfied with the one national organ, great and powerful tho it is, and resentful of the spirit of revolt which was occasionally manifested in the independent medical press, each of the State societies was

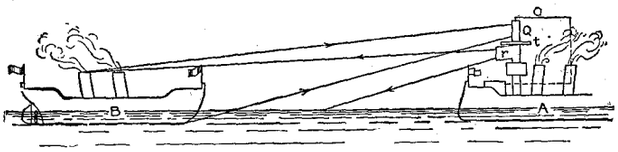

FIG. 1.—APPROACH OF ONE VESSEL (B) DETECTED BY INSTRUMENT INSTALLED ON ANOTHER VESSEL (A).

induced to establish a journal of its own, ostensibly to publish the proceedings of the association, but really, as it has afterward developed, to become whippers-in and drummers for the America Medical Association and its official organ. Then there began a systematic campaign against such of the independent journas as had refused to mold their opinions to suit the leaders at Chicago, and members of the association were boldly urged to stop their subscriptions thereto, and to refuse to read any sample copies of the same which might be sent to them. In pleased anticipation of the ultimate success of this effort to stop free discussion and to monopolize the medical press, the California *State Medical Journal* complacently tells us 'that the day of the privately-owned medical journal is passing away and its place will be taken by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* and the various State journals.'"

It is further charged that the officers of the association have acted arrogantly and insolently toward independent physicians and the independent medical press, and also toward manufacturers of and dealers in drugs; that an effort has been made to regulate and control the drug interests of the country, and that the "patent-medicine" bills are the final outcome of this. The writer calls attention, in support of his charge of "arrogance," to a proposal, made in *The Journal of the American Medical Association,* to make it a punishable offense to criticize the action of government medical officers in time of epidemic—based on occurrences in New Orleans during the recent yellow-fever outbreak. *The Journal* said:

"The time is close at hand for the creation by statute of a new variety of treason. . . . If it be treason in time of war for a man to betray his country's military plans, it certainly should be made treason for a man or a publication in time of deadly peril from disease, to foment, by false allegations, public lack of confidence in the Government's plan of rescue, and in the integrity and ability of the men (that is, the physicians) who risk their lives to save the community from unnecessary deaths. Than this, no treachery can be more base. Physicians, citizens, and the reputable press should join in asking stringent penalties for this crime against the nation, against humanity."

Exactly how much of this may be taken literally may be subject to doubt, but *The Druggist* takes occasion to protest against it as the effort of "a clique of political doctors" to "make it an infamous crime to doubt their infallibility or to criticize their conduct." It concludes:

"Here is a body of men much above the average in force of character, ability, and standing in their communities, with agents and emissaries scattered all over the country, forming an organization that can outwatch Argus with his hundred eyes, and outwork Briareus with his hundred hands. Instinct with one purpose, and that *to secure legislation favorable to its own interests*, 'it has a list of local political leaders of every organized and recognized party. This list is so arranged that the dominant politics in each county and congressional district are indicated, as well as the political affiliations of each member.' It, therefore, knows no party. It affiliates with any, whatever may be its principles, provided their own selfish ends can be furthered. As was Jay Gould, they are Democrats in Democratic States and Republicans in Republican States. All parties look alike to them when seeking aid and influence in securing the enactment of laws which will give them the monopoly they seek."

With the physicians shouting "treason" and the druggists hurling back "conspiracy," the general public appears to be in the way of witnessing a sort of therapeutical civil war, which will doubtless be enjoyed by those who love a "scrap," however much it may be regretted by the more serious-minded members of the community.

ELECTRICAL WAVES TO WARD OFF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

A DEVICE, which its inventor names the "telemobiloscope," for preventing collisions at sea, has recently been invented and patented by Christian Hülsmeyer, an engineer of Düsseldorf, Germany. The apparatus utilizes Hertzian waves, such as are used in wireless telegraphy, and it can be installed on railway trains as well as on ships. As described in *The Technical World* (Chicago, April) it combines a sending and a receiving apparatus. The electric waves, striking a distant metallic object—such as a ship—are reflected back to the receiver, there operating to signal the approach of said object, as well as to indicate, by special mechanism, its direction and distance. Says the writer:

"As ships are subject to oscillation, and the range of the receiver is limited, the apparatus is suspended after the manner of a ship's compass, thus maintaining a practically constant position in relation to the horizon (Fig. 2). In the hollow hemisphere *c* is an induction coil *d*, operating the sender, and deriving its primary current from some source of energy (storage battery or dynamo) on the vessel. The high-tension secondary current passes through collector rings and sliding brushes to the oscillator *h*. The waves

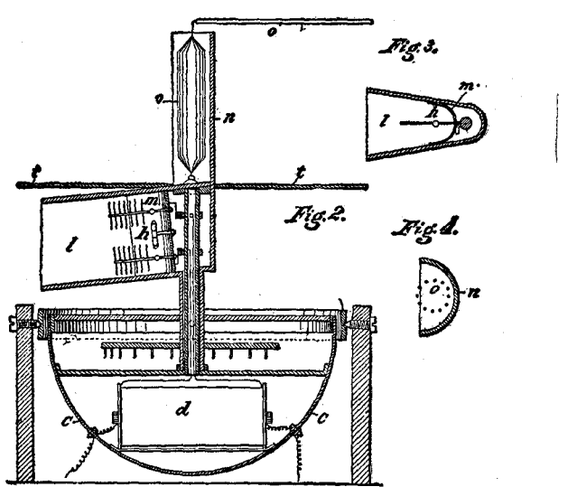

FIG. 2.—DETAILS OF THE TELEMOBILOSCOPE.

issuing from the latter are projected with a given inclination from the projection-box *l* and the concave mirror *m* placed inside. At *o* (Fig. 2), suspended in front of a concave screen *n* are the antennæ or receiving wires, which pick up the reflected waves. These may be located in any part of the rigging, but must be well insulated from the sending apparatus. The antennæ are connected with a coherer of the type common in wireless installations, which serves to operate the audible or visible signal.

"The apparatus is made to rotate intermittently by means of driving gear around the wheel *q*. In this way the waves given off by the oscillator search, as it were, a greater or less range round the observing station, for metallic objects susceptible of reflecting

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the waves and thus actuating the coherer. As the concave screen *n* follows the rotation, its position serves to indicate the direction from which come the reflected waves, and thus the direction in which the distant object lies.

"The complete apparatus includes a special device-furnishing data—based on the inclination of the vertical axis of the system to the plane of the horizon—from which the distance of the reflecting object is known.

"The apparatus represented in Fig. 2 is shown installed on the foredeck of the vessel *A* in Fig. 1. The electrical waves issuing from the sender *r* strike the vessel *B*, and, after being reflected, strike the atennnæ *o* by which the receiver at the observer's station is operated."

Tests conducted by the Dutch Government in the harbor of Rotterdam are said to have demonstrated the efficiency of the invention. The reflection is accurate up to a distance of nearly two miles, with antennæ a little over 16 feet long, suspended from a bamboo rod. The inventor hopes to extend the range to nearly twenty miles.

THE USES OF NOTHINGNESS.

IN a large number of industrial processes it is necessary to produce a diminution of atmospheric pressure, which may be slight, as in ventilating-machinery, or very great, as when it is desired to remove all traces of air from an electric bulb. A study of what he calls "the vacuum industries" is contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 27) by Jean Jaubert, a French electrical engineer. The writer first reminds us that an absolute vacuum would be a space occupied by matter in no form. Such a vacuum, even if possible, is not realizable by any means at our disposal. But practically we describe as a vacuum any gaseous pressure inferior to that of the atmosphere. He goes on:

"This pressure may be expressed in kilograms to the square centimeter [or pounds to the square foot] or it may be indicated by the height of a column of liquid, water or mercury. Atmospheric pressure is represented by 76 centimeters of mercury, while an absolute vacuum would be represented by zero. But by general consent the degree of exhaustion in a closed space is usually indicated by the atmospheric pressure on the walls enclosing this space. Thus a 'vacuum of 60 centimeters' indicates really a pressure of only 16 centimeters, and 76 centimeters would correspond to an absolute vacuum, that is, if the atmospheric pressure always remained at just this point.

"Small degrees of exhaustion, indicated in millimeters of water, or in kilograms per square centimeter, serve, like pressures of the same order, to create artificial air-currents whose principal uses are: ventilation in houses, mines, or tunnels, draft in factory chimneys, or the removal of powdered substances in industrial processes."

To produce these slight vacua, devices of the turbine type are used. The simplest is the ordinary electric fan, which, properly speaking, does not create a vacuum at all. Ventilating plants for large buildings, mines, or tunnels may be of the highest complexity. For slight effects, large slow helicoid ventilators are used; for greater ones, simple rotating centrifugal fans. To aid draft in factory chimneys, the injection of a current of air into the chimney is used, which by aspiration lowers the pressure in the furnace from 28 to 700 millimeters, thus decreasing smoke and making the combustion more regular. The use of an aspirator to remove objectionable powders, as in the grinding of tools, is similarly effected. To quote further:

"Ventilating fans can not effect very great decrease of pressure, at least not without great speeds, . . . but pneumatic pumps may lower it as much as desired. . . . The chief uses of the vacua produced by such pumps are in railway air brakes, pneumatic despatch tubes, the cleaning of carpets, etc., the condensation of steam in engines, the emptying of cesspools, and in applications to chemical industries, as in evaporation and filtration. . . . . .

"The uses of vacua in chemical industry are extremely varied. Sometimes a vacuum is created above a solution to be evaporated, either to bring about this change at a lower temperature and a less expenditure of heat, as in the concentration of syrups, or to facilitate the dissociation of a solid body, as in the preparation of oxygen or the extraction of mercury from its amalgams. Sometimes a vacuum maintained under a filter serves to hasten the drying of a precipitate. . . The perfumery industry employs these different processes continually.

"Chemistry even uses frequently pumps of the second class, enabling the vacuum to be pushed to a few millimeters of mercury. . . . . .

"A third kind of pump is the mercury pump . . . used in chemical industry, in the manufacture of incandescent lamps and of Dewar's thermo-insulators; and in the preparation of *x*-ray bulbs and apparatus for the production of the phenomena of Geissler, Tesla, and Crookes. In mercury pumps the piston is replaced by a mass of mercury whose movement is brought about by differences of pressure. . . . In the Geissler apparatus the whole is of glass, the 'cylinder' being globular. . . . In some factories the lamp bulbs to be exhausted are mounted on a lighting circuit which is automatically closed by the mercury when it reaches the proper height in the gage. The end of the operation is thus indicated by the lighting of the lamps.

"A nearly perfect vacuum is also made by another form of apparatus, the 'trompe' [mercury aspirator]. The first of these was the Sprengel pump, in which mercury falls drop by drop in a long narrow tube. Between the drops are bubbles of air which issue at the end of the tube. Alvergnat perfected the apparatus by introducing a double siphon, at whose top a globe receives the air before it gets into the aspirators. . . . . .

"For the preparation of Roentgen tubes, etc., the pressure is of the order of a millionth of an atmosphere. . . . The foregoing devices are not sufficient to produce this, for it is less than the tension of mercury vapor at ordinary pressures. It is therefore necessary to add, besides a dryer of phosphoric anhydrid, a tube containing sulfur or selenium to absorb the mercury vapor. . . . . .

"A chemical vacuum by absorption has been obtained by Dewar, by using the absorptive properties of coconut charcoal. . . . Another form of chemical vacuum has been proposed by Malignani for incandescent lamps. Traces of red phosphorus are introduced into the bulb, a partial vacuum is made mechanically, the air is replaced by hydrocarbon vapors, the bulb is sealed and is then heated. The phosphorus rapidly absorbs the vapors with production of solid phosphid of hydrogen and a deposit of carbon. . . . . .

"Thus the means of producing a vacuum are various, according to the desired result, and we see industrial machinery and laboratory apparatus working side by side, all rendering better service daily."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

To Raise Sunken Ships with Acetylene.—A new use of the property possessed by calcium carbide, of giving off acetylene gas when brought into contact with water, has been made by Pierre Hurzy, an ingenious Frenchman, who proposes to employ it in raising sunken vessels. Says a writer in *L'Electricien* (Paris, February 3), as translated and condensed in *The Electrical Review*:

"The system depends upon the use of calcium carbid for setting free gas when brought in contact with water. At suitable points in the vessel cases of carbid are placed, which, when brought in contact with water, force out the latter, thus emptying the vessel. The method may also be used for emptying floats after they have been attached to the ship. The success of the method depends upon obtaining an equal buoyancy at the different parts of the vessel. For this purpose cans of carbid are placed at the points which are to be emptied of water. They are fitted with explosive caps, which are set off simultaneously by an electric current. In this way the case is ruptured, water is admitted, and the emptying of all compartments begins simultaneously.

"It is suggested also by the inventor that the method can be used to advantage in operating floating docks. After such a dock has been sunk and has taken in the vessel to be lifted, the water is expelled from the ballast chambers by means of the acetylene gas set free from the carbid."

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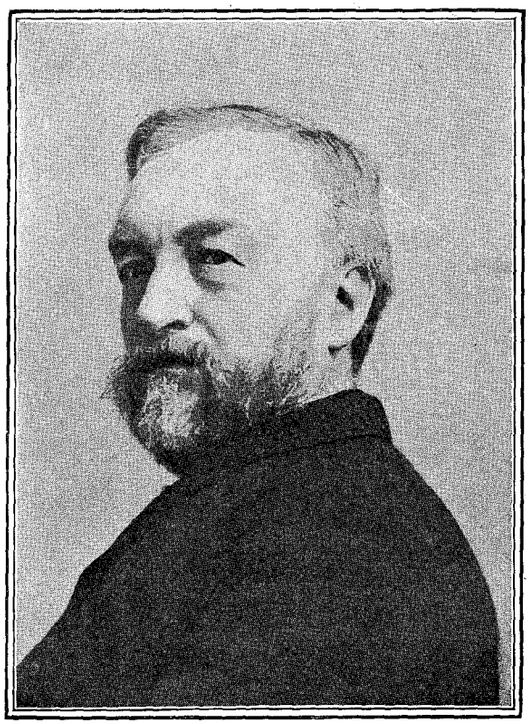
A LOSS TO SCIENCE.

IN the death of Samuel Pierpont Langley, whose life ended on February 27, this country loses one of its most eminent men of science. As secretary of the Smithsonian Institution he had since 1887 been at the head of the great government center for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge," but his position in the scientific world had been fixed before that by his work at Allegheny Observatory, Pennsylvania, of which he became director in 1867 at the age of thirty-three, after working first as a civil engineer, then as an architect, and then in several astronomical observatories. At Allegheny he inaugurated the first "time service" on a great scale, furnishing the signals that served to operate 8,000 miles of railway and laying the foundation of the present time-system used throughout the continent. His first noteworthy original work was a minute study of the sun's disk, followed by an investigation of the distribution of solar heat, to aid in which he invented the bolometer, the most delicate heat-detector ever made, which in its most recent form can detect one-millionth of a degree of temperature. In the course of his work he made an expedition to the top of Mount Whitney, California, where his observations established numerous unsuspected facts in solar physics. Among other things he established the fact that "the sun is blue," as it is sometimes sensationally stated; in other words, that, since the atmosphere absorbs a relatively larger amount of the red than of the blue rays, the actual color of pure sunlight, as it would appear outside the earth's atmospheric envelope, is more bluish than the filtered light that we call daylight. As secretary of the Smithsonian, Langley continued his work on solar physics, founding the Astrophysical Observatory in connection with the Institution, and he also established the National Zoological Park. His recent work on mechanical flight is familiar to the public chiefly on account of the so-called failure of his aeroplane, which was really only a failure of the launching apparatus of his larger machine, after the smaller models had amply demonstrated their powers of flight. The daily press did Langley injustice in their reports of this affair. *The Scientific American* (New York, March 10), in an article from which the above data have been extracted, says of the dead scientist:



SAMUEL PIERPONT LANGLEY.

"Professor Langley possessed a cultivated literary taste, ripened by an acquaintance with the art of the Old World, the effect of which was at once evident when he began to write for publication. He had skill in the manipulation of tools, machinery, and instruments of precision. He was a practical engineer, familiar with the computations and the applications of mechanics and physics. He was a skilful mechanical draftsman and a trained man of business, thrifty, alert, and progressive. His thoughts were almost prophetic in regard to the probable results of experiments which he was about to begin.

"His written work is characterized by a charm of style and lucidity of presentation that would do credit to a finished essayist. His 'New Astronomy' will ever stand as a splendid example of what can be done in the way of popular scientific writing. His more technical publications have that hardly definable quality by which we become aware that they are written from a full mind. Every statement of fact or expression of opinion is based upon a hundred single instances, or upon a hundred concurring judgments."

Justice to Langley's work in airation is done by *The Inter Ocean* (Chicago, March 1) in the following editorial paragraphs:

"In scientific circles he will be remembered and honored because of his investigations and discoveries in solar physics. Among the people at large, however, he will be chiefly remembered because of his experiments that led to the successful development of the aeroplane or flying machine. . . . . .

"If the aeroplane is to solve the problems of aeronautics Professor Langley will stand in the same relation to the aerodrome that Robert Fulton does to the steamboat. At least his experiments with aeroplanes caused more advance in practical aeronautics in ten years than had been accomplished in the previous one hundred years."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"VENEERED" YARN.—Directions are given by *The Textile World Record* (Boston, February), in answer to a correspondent, for winding woolen roving around a cotton thread in the process of spinning, thus producing a "veneered yarn." It says: "It is . . . possible to obtain a very thin veneer of wool on the cotton thread. We are not aware, however, that the process has ever been a commercial success, as under the most favorable circumstances the woolen veneer is easily chafed, leaving the cotton core exposed."

"A NEW development in electric welding," says *The American Inventor*, "is the automatic production of continuous rolls of wire fencing. A number of galvanized wires are fed from reels arranged vertically and parallel to each other, and from another reel placed transversely to these are cut off lengths of wire, which are fed horizontally across the vertical wires. Where the horizontal and vertical wires intersect, these are welded together by means of small transformers. The welded section then moves forward a predetermined distance, and the operation is repeated."

IN a recent form of high-power microscope, invented by an Englishman, John W. Gordon, an image of the object, cast on a ground-glass screen, is viewed through the lens system instead of the object itself. Says *The Lancet* (London, January 13): "The roughness of the ground glass is, of course, magnified as well as the image, and the purpose in view would thereby be totally defeated if the screen were stationary. Mr. Gordon, however, gets over this difficulty by giving the screen a combined circular and oscillating motion in a path too complicated to be followed by the eye or to affect a photographic plate. . . . An extremely magnified image, suitable either for visual examination or for photography, is thus obtained on a bright background."

"THE remarkably mild winter in this latitude, with climatic conditions suggestive of Louisiana and Mississippi and an unusually light snowfall, has been extremely favorable to the well-being of feathered game," says *Forest and Stream* (New York, Feb. 17). "In the northern limits of the range of the quail severe winters are recognized to be the chief agency of destruction, and, conversely, when we have a season of such exceptional mildness as this, we look for an increased supply of birds to follow. With covers bare of snow the quail have not been deprived of food; whatever may be in store for them in the few remaining weeks before spring shall be here, no prolonged stress of weather is to be expected, and the birds will begin the breeding season in vigorous physical condition."

"THE dryness of the air in our furnace or steam-heated buildings in winter has often been referred to, and has also been experimentally investigated," says *Science* (New York, Feb. 23). "Recently Mr. G. A. Loveland, section director of the Nebraska Climate and Crop Service, has made some calculation regarding the amount of water needed to moisten the air indoors to a reasonable degree. He finds that in Southeastern Nebraska, in a house containing 14,000 cubic feet, from twenty to forty quarts of water should be evaporated daily. This amount of evaporation does not increase the relative humidity by more than ten per cent. Experience has shown that, under the conditions of Mr. Loveland's experiments, the humidity indoors should not exceed forty per cent., otherwise condensation on windows will be troublesome. Double windows doubtless allow a greater increase in humidity without the disagreeable result here referred to. The ten per cent. increase makes a decided difference in the feeling of the air. The temperature of the room was kept about as high with the added moisture as if the air had been drier. In some experiments made a few years ago by Dr. Henry J. Barnes, of Boston, the moisture added to the air by means of a 'humidifier' made the room comfortable at a temperature several degrees lower."

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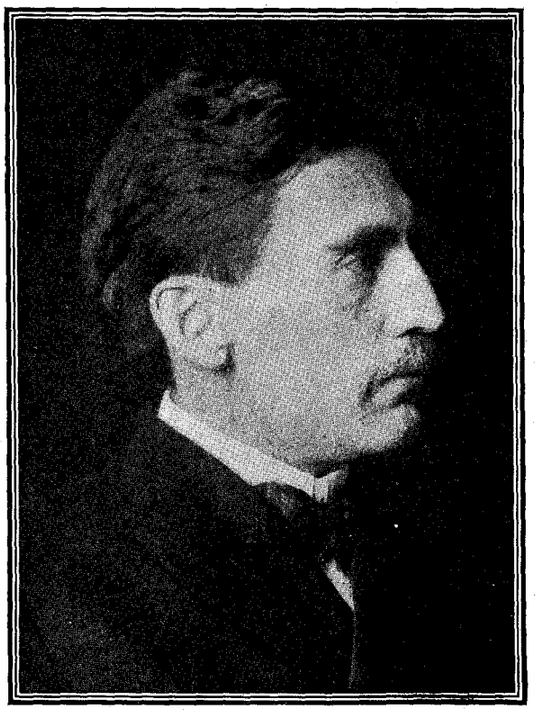
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE IMITATION OF CHRIST INIMICAL TO MODERN CULTURE?

INTENSE interest is aroused in the Baptist denomination in particular and in the religious world in general by the publication of a work from the press of the Chicago University, entitled "The Finality of the Christian Religion." This book, from the pen of Dr. George Burman Foster, professor of the philosophy of religion, has been attacked by the Chicago Ministers' Meeting as



DR. GEORGE BURMAN FOSTER.
He asserts that "the principles and practises of Jesus are inconsistent with accredited modern ethical principles," and that "the imitation of Jesus ends in unveraciousness."

"subversive of the vital and essential truths of the Christian faith." The same body has voiced a demand for the dismissal of the author from his post in the university; but so far the controversy has advanced no further than the discussion of the question as to the competence of the body to take such positions. The book which has aroused such a storm of opposition is a profound discussion of the "rise, development, and disintegration of Christianity as an authority-religion," and it proceeds to an attempt "to define Christianity as a religion of the spirit, with a view to determining whether the highest spirit of the modern world can and will in the long run call itself Christian." The author adopts many of the current skeptical conclusions as to Jesus's messianic character, his supernatural intervention and miracle-working, his atonement and resurrection. Further, Dr. Foster concludes that even "the principles and practises of Jesus are inconsistent with accredited modern ethical principles," "that the precepts of Jesus show no interest for the *morally necessary* forms of life," and that "the imitation of Jesus ends in unveraciousness." He says:

"The modern man is full of enthusiasm for the secular and the cultural. He stands with both feet upon the earth; he seeks to enjoy his natural life, and to make it as beautiful and lovely as possible. He embraces the now and the here, and is a world-child with full consciousness. The same is true of modern peoples as well as of modern individuals. But Jesus brings us into conflict with the social tasks to which we all desire to cling. We would care for our families. We would hold that the ties which bind us to our fellow-men are sacred. We would safeguard the family as an indispensable means of moral development. We suffer our liberty to be abridged by civil order, which, however, we recognize as a suitable agency to serve the collective life of man. We cooperate in the interest of the progress and growth of law. Yet we succeed in no political task without doing violence to others in the conflict of forces in the state. But how can we then participate in the life of the state, and yet maintain the disposition which will triumph through meekness? 'So shall it not be among you,' said Jesus as he described the function of the state. Shall we admire the words of Jesus and yet do the opposite of them?

"Thus, when one looks beneath the surface, one sees that the precepts of Jesus show no interest for the morally necessary forms of modern life. The labor of the scientist, fulfilment of one's secular calling, the perpetuity of the human race through family life, political and economic advancement, popular education, city sanitation, and the like—in all this the words and practises of Jesus and the convictions and interests of modern civilized life are profoundly dissimilar. No citation of a passage here and there in the Gospels can invalidate this general conclusion. Jesus was a man of tremendous earnestness and energy; and if he had shared our modern interest in these avenues of life, and our sense of their indispensableness to human well-being, we should not have been left in such ignorance on this matter. There is not one of these forms of life in which Jesus can be imitated or his precepts obeyed, and civilizaton not be menaced thereby. To imitate him would mean the downfall of modern culture."

Must we, then, asks the professor, choose between obedience to the precepts of Jesus, since the church worships him as God, and the morally earnest pursuit of the tasks of civilized life? He puts the further alternative as to whether we may candidly and calmly acknowledge the opposition which we have exhibited, and yet not allow ourselves to be disengaged either from Jesus or from the cultural labor to which God in his providence has called us? "Whether we can still confess Jesus Christ as our Leader and Lord is a question of the life and death of Christianity." We may answer the question by regarding Jesus as "a man of life, King in the kingdom of life," who taught to those about him "the art of life." We are called upon to obey his will, and to do this "may be to disobey his words." "It is not his words at all as such, but the *morally necessary*, that must be obeyed, and his words only in case they mirror the morally necessary for us and in our situation." It is the application of the historico-scientific method to the study of the Bible, he says, that has given us the advantage over former generations who sought to answer the question. To quote:

"In the absence of the historical sense, they could treat all the words of Jesus as directed to themselves. But Biblical investigation makes this impossible. As we have seen, Jesus knew nothing of many of the moral and social tasks which to-day we can not escape. Besides, he had a view of the world which made him indifferent to the great historical future of society. In his opinion, society had no future. In his opinion, the end of the world was at hand. Hence to accumulate capital, to advance science and art, to ameliorate economic and political conditions, to improve the tools of our toil—nay, to fulfil the first great commandment to multiply and replenish the earth—how could he feel moral obligation in any of these directions with his thought of an imminent cosmic catastrophe? His ethics was 'end ethics.' . . . . . .

"And so it is Jesus's historical situation and his apprehension of the world that separate us from him. We owe this insight to historical investigation. We are not confronted with the end of the world, but with an infinitude of tasks which the God of nature and of history has set to us. Conceiving the situation as Jesus did, he acted veraciously in it; conceiving the situation as *we* do, it would be self-deception or worse to act as *he* did. We can be like his character only by being unlike his conduct. Veraciousness led him to have no interest such as ours in the secular and social life. Veraciousness such as his leads us to a life that is the opposite of his. Imitation of Jesus ends in unveraciousness. Subjection to his precepts is separation from himself. He who severs himself from the world sinks into barbarism which is the definitive secularization of a human being; that is, is precisely one of the

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evils from which Jesus would save man. Jesus's standpoint was as far removed from unfree subjection of the personal, to the natural, as to the traditional. In his situation he summoned both the traditional and the natural before the judgment seat of the morally necessary; and now that his words have in turn become traditional, obedience to his will requires us to apply his own principle to his own words. To attempt to imitate Jesus in the absence of any moral necessity in our situation for doing so has long injured the cause of Jesus; and we should be grateful that historical study has exhibited the impossibility of such a work of supererogation, and effected our emancipation from the yoke of the local and the temporal."

SINCERITY OF PRINCESS ENA'S CONVERSION.

THE Protestant papers of England are greatly exercised over what the Bishop of London terms the "conversion by order" of Princess Ena of Battenburg, King Edward's niece, who at San Sebastian on March 7 formally renounced Protestantism and embraced the Roman Catholic faith. Something of the attitude of the German papers toward this conversion was indicated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week. The intensity of feeling among a portion at least of English Protestants may be inferred from the fact that the Protestant Alliance and the Imperial Protestant Association formulated public protests, and even petitioned the King to refuse his consent. Mr. F. B. Meyer is reported in the London press as saying: "It is undesirable and regrettable, as affording a new foothold for Roman Catholic bishops and officials in our royal palaces, and breaking down still further the dividing walls which centuries of disputation and suffering had erected between Protestant England and the decadent and dying countries of Roman Catholic Europe." The Rev. Robert Bolton Rainsford, Canon of Rochester, refers, in a letter to the London *Times*, to the "so-called conversion of the princess" as "a glaring insincerity." He goes on to say:

"Let us think of the entanglements, social and eccelsiastical, that will ensue if this marriage proceeds. The Queen of Spain will be almost the only crowned queen recognized by the Vatican, for the Queen of Italy is virtually unrecognized. She will be 'most Catholic.' The upset, social and ecclesiastical, will be tremendous, and this in a day when the Crown can not afford to loosen any of the foundations of the Constitution."

The Catholic press of Spain, on the other hand, is disgusted by "the outrageous action" of the Protestant Alliance; and *The Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic, New York) is mildy ironical over the excitement among "the anti-Catholic bigots of England." Father Vaughan, in a letter to *The Times*, corrects and rebukes the Bishop of London for his phrase, "conversion by order." To quote in part:

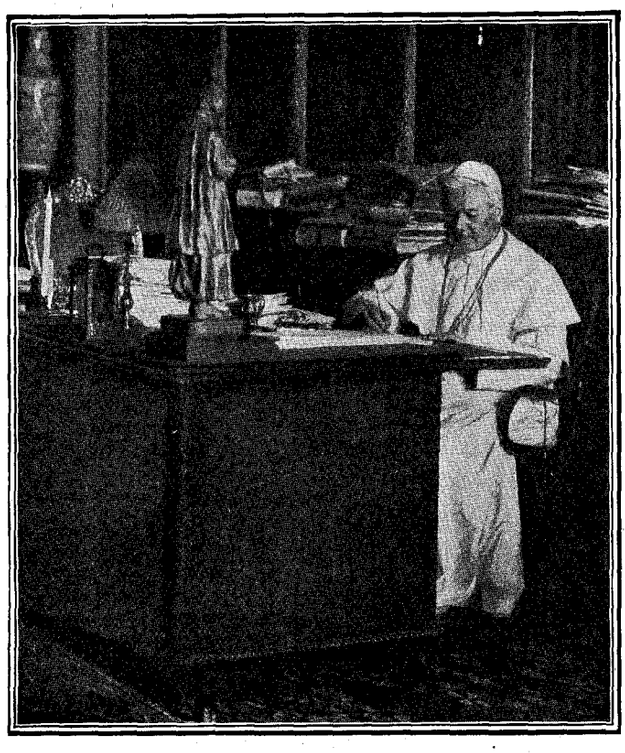
"The Bishop of London need have no fear that 'conversion by order' can be effected from the Catholic side. Is it too much to express a hope that the English public will leave unquestioned the inward motives which are beyond their discovery and no affair of theirs, and allow a lady, whatever be her rank, to settle so personal a matter as her reception into the church with her own conscience?"

The Westminster Gazette (London) publishes the form used at the ceremony of conversion, which it believes to be "unknown to the English public generally." From this we quote in part:

"I, having before my eyes the Holy Gospels, which I touch with my hand, and, knowing that no one can be saved without that faith which the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church holds, believes, and teaches, a gainst which I grieve that I have greatly erred inasmuch as I have believed doctrines opposed to her teaching, I now, by the help of God's grace, profess that I believe the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church to be the only and true Church established on earth by Jesus Christ, to which I submit myself with my whole heart. I firmly believe all the articles that she propounds to my belief, and I reject and condemn all that she rejects and condemns, and I am ready to observe all that she commands me."

Then follows a profession of faith in the specific dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, with the following closing clause:

"I believe in everything else that has been defined and declared by the Sacred Canons and by the General Councils, especially the Holy Council of Trent and byathe Ecumenical Council of the



POPE PIUS X. AT WORK IN HIS LIBRARY.

Vatican. With a sincere heart, therefore, and with unfeigned faith, I detest and abjure every error, heresy, and sect opposed to the said Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church. So help me God and these Holy Gospels which I touch with my hand."

This leads *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago) to remark:

"What can the King of England and other members of the royal family of England, all of whom are Protestants, think of the declaration made by one of their number that 'no one can be saved without that faith which the Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church holds, believes, and teaches, and that the princess 'detests' every sect, which necessarily includes the Anglican Church? The absurdity and insincerity of a state church were never more strikingly illustrated than in this instance. Conversion as to one's religious faith on account of personal conviction is praiseworthy, even tho it be erroneous; but conversion for reasons of state is sacrilege. In this instance the Princess Ena is not at fault, but the Spanish Government, which requires such a sacrifice of their prospective queen. They might well have learned a lesson from the United States, where the head of the state and his wife are permitted to follow their personal convictions. Doubtless few persons know that President Roosevelt and his wife belong to different religious communions, and few would care if they did know. The required conversion is a relic of the days when the church dominated the state, to the great injury of both church and state."

The London *Times* looks upon the conversion as an act which "must be defended, if at all, on the ground that a change of religion is a matter that should be left, with princesses as with other people, to the individual conscience." It adds sapiently that "it is her affair far more than that of any one else," but concedes that "the instinct which leads to protest is natural, and ought to be respected." It expresses, moreover, the hope that in her future visits to England as Queen of Spain, "the Roman Catholic aspect of her new dignity will be made as little prominent as possible."

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MATHEMATICS MORE "UNTHINKABLE" THAN DOGMA.

THAT the dogmas of Christianity require no more in the way of belief than the postulates of science, has often been maintained by apologists. The same attitude is assumed by Mr. C. de Kirwan, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 17). The writer, who is an orthodox Roman Catholic, has been aroused by the statement of a recent French writer that the dogmas of the Church are "unthinkable," and he sets himself to show that, without taking up the question of proof, the concepts presented by what is called "modern" or "non-Euclidean" geometry are infinitely more difficult to grasp. Among the systems to which he calls our attention are the geometry of hyperspace, in which more than three dimensions are assumed; the geometry of Lobatchewski, in which an infinite number of parallels can be drawn to a given line through a point in its plane; and that of Riemann, in which no parallels at all can be so drawn. After stating the principles of these geometrical systems he goes on to say:

"For minds not long trained by special mental gymnastics, that is to say, for the immense majority, such propositions are hard to conceive.

"Nevertheless professionals in higher mathematics and transcendental philosophers deal easily with the subject; they have reached the point of considering three geometries—those of Euclid, Lobatchewski, and Riemann—as particular cases of a 'general geometry' that demands . . . an extension of our notion of space. We may assert, it would appear, that besides the one-dimensional space represented by a geometrical line, the two-dimensional space represented by a surface, and finally the three-dimensional space represented by a volume, we may have a space of four dimensions, a space of five, six, and so on up to *n* dimensions—in other words, a *hyperspace*.

"How can we conceive a space of more than three dimensions—a space of indefinite dimensions? It may be done, it appears, but it requires a powerful faculty of abstraction joined to a vigorous tension of mind, for at least a common mortal in the immense majority to which allusion has been made. Several scientists have devoted much energy to making these notions accessible, if not to the mass of cultivated minds, at least to those who are driven by a healthy curiosity to investigate the subject. . . . . .

"Our intention is not to dwell at present on these lofty abstractions. But there is a point that naturally presents itself to the mind apropos of a certain controversy of the past year, which is far from being settled. The bimonthly review *La Quinzaine* published on April 16 an article signed Edouard Le Roy, under the heading 'What is a dogma?' The author of this article, while professing to be a Catholic, asserts that our dogmas are no longer in harmony with 'the modern spirit,' that the said spirit is of too high a degree of mentality to be able to admit them except as simple moral rules; that even the statement of them is repugnant to this mentality, for which they are 'unthinkable.' Thus this modern mentality, which lays down such abstruse propositions as the impossibility of parallelism, or that of 'infinity,' or finally that of a 'hyperspace' composed of a multitude of spaces contained one within another in an always increasing number of dimensions, which doubtless will also conceive of a multidimensional time (the assertion has already been hazarded)—this mentality, essentially 'modern' assuredly, finds 'unthinkable' (a polite euphemism doubtless signifying 'absurd' in the thought of the authors) the enunciation of our dogmas.

"Is the concept of a personal god, threefold in the unity of his nature, more difficult to think of than that of an infinity of parallels to a line in one plane? Is the mind less able to conceive, to think of, the unity of person in the duality of natures in Christ than to comprehend the impossibility, in Riemann's system, of drawing a parallel to a straight line? The incarnation, the redemption, the resurrection, the communion of saints, etc., appear to me incomparably easier to conceive, to 'think,' than the indefinite multiplicity of spaces of 4, 5, 6 . . . up to 1,000 or 100,000 dimensions. . . . . .

"There is no desire here to make the princes of science . . . responsible for the strange theories of Mr. Edouard Le Roy and his school; . . . we wish only to say that Le Roy and those who share his views are badly advised when they attribute in the name of 'the modern spirit' insoluble difficulties to the simple statement of our dogmas, when modern science itself offers to the contemplation of cultivated minds data of such lofty abstraction as those on which rest the new geometries or the notions of space and time of an indefinite number of dimensions. . . . . .

"Of course we can in no wise assimilate the concepts of geometric metaphysics with the dogmas proposed by the Church for our belief. But if 'modern thought' accepts the former notwithstanding their particularly abstruse nature, it should not exclaim against the statement of dogmas which, tho incomprehensible in themselves, since they surpass the limits of human reason, are perfectly assimilable to this same thought, so far as the terms go that are used in their definition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BACK TO THE "HELL-FIRE" SERMON.

THE modern pulpit emphasis upon the love rather than upon the wrath of God is not entirely satisfactory to the Rev. H. H. Barstow, who predicts in *The Westminster* (Presbyterian, Philadelphia) a return of what he terms "the hell-fire cycle." "We ministers," he writes, "have easily caught the cue from the popular demand and have fed the people the love of God and the beauty of holiness and the doctrine of sweetness and light—shall I say it?—*ad nauseam*." But now, he believes, "the pendulum has touched its limit in that direction; and the cycle of hell-fire—figurative, yes, but for that reason all the more awful and appalling—is due once more." And the signs of the times, he asserts, all indicate this. Among these signs he cites the awakening of the public conscience in the matter of corporate corruption—an awakening that has "made public morality almost an American fad in less than two years." To quote further:

"The papers have been full for the last few months of the marvelous awakening of the public conscience as to economic and political evils in the land. Colossal villains have been unveiled to merciless publicity and have shrunk into obscurity before the blinding glare. The prisons are fatter with victims than ever. The majesty of the law has been asserted and the sword of justice unsheathed by true knights of honor whom the people would have in spite of political opposition or party fetishes. The attention of the nation, aye, of the world, is riveted at the spectacle. What has done it? Many forces, no doubt, but this among others, that judgment is come. Men are not merely being found fault with for great wrongs in a general way, but they are actually being investigated, convicted, punished. As a result every villain is more careful and every honest man more hopeful. It is the actual preaching by President Roosevelt of civic sin and righteousness and judgment—the themes of the Holy Spirit (John xvi. 8-11)—and the even-handed administration of the same that have made public morality almost an American fad in less than two years.

"This is our revival, the answer to our prayers. And this is the cause and heart of it. What is true in the civic sphere is just as true in the spiritual, and the two are not to be separated. I firmly believe that the hearts and consciences of the people are ready for the preaching of judgment on sin, without dilution or reservation, given with the clear note of Christ to the Pharisees and laid hot upon life for this world and the future: 'How can ye escape the damnation of hell?' Let love glow undimmed—but let justice flame. The fear of the Lord is still the beginning of wisdom; and some will never learn wisdom unless fear be stirred. The Felixes of the home, the mart, and the throne need to tremble at the message of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, and we all have them in our congregations. Let the hell-fire cycle strike once more."

THE "Bross prize" of $6,000, offered every ten years for the best book "on the connection, relation, and mutual bearing of any practical science; or the history of our race, or the facts in any department of knowledge, with and upon the Christian religion," was last awarded to Prof. James Orr, of Glasgow, for his book, "The Problem of the Old Testament."

WE quoted in these pages some months ago certain arguments from Justice Brewer's book supporting the contention that the United States is a Christian nation. Dr. Silverman, a Jewish rabbi of New York, takes issue with the judge. As stated in *Harper's Weekly*: "The majority of us, he says, are not Christians. He considers that there are over forty million people in this country who belong to the various non-Christian religions, or to no religion at all."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

GERMANY'S REAL AIM IN THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

A MOST remarkable light is thrown upon the policy of Germany in Morocco by Prof. Hans G. L. Delbrück, the distinguished professor in Berlin University, who has recently been interviewed by a representative of the Paris *Temps*. According to this brilliant historian, Germany does not care a brass button for Morocco or her affairs. "Morocco," he says, "is not the question. But Morocco has served our purpose for the sake of defeating the Franco-British system." These are the same ideas, almost the very words, of Prince von Buelow, says the editor of the French ministerial organ, who continues:

"Under these circumstances we are quite justified in concluding that when the German delegates at Algeciras meet every proposal of the French with a counter-proposition, they are simply making a series of hollow and insincere diplomatic feints. They care nothing at all for the interests of Morocco, the proper management of its finances and the institution of a police force. They are throwing obstacles in the way of France merely because they choose to do so. Their uncompromising attitude is directed against us. The pleas of Morocco, the arguments on behalf of that country, the technical objections they raise, mean nothing more to them than the problem of Morocco itself. These are no more nor less than so many means of blocking our course."

The writer quotes some remarks made to the *Temps* correspondent in which Professor Delbrück attempts to justify his attitude and that of his country. Professor Delbrück declares:

"Germany intervened in the affairs of Northwestern Africa because, considering her own interests and prestige, she could not suffer those territories to be apportioned out without her advice being asked. . . . The German point of view is that it must be an established principle that no world policy can be carried out without her consent. . . . Here is a principle of far weightier moment than the existence of the Shereefian Empire. . . . What we want to know is, whether Germany is to have or not to have a word to say in the affairs of the world. Is Germany, in the full acceptance of the word, a World Power, or is she not? In a few weeks we shall see whether the Powers of Western Europe are resolved to raise this lofty barrier against us. If so, the sword will be the final arbiter."

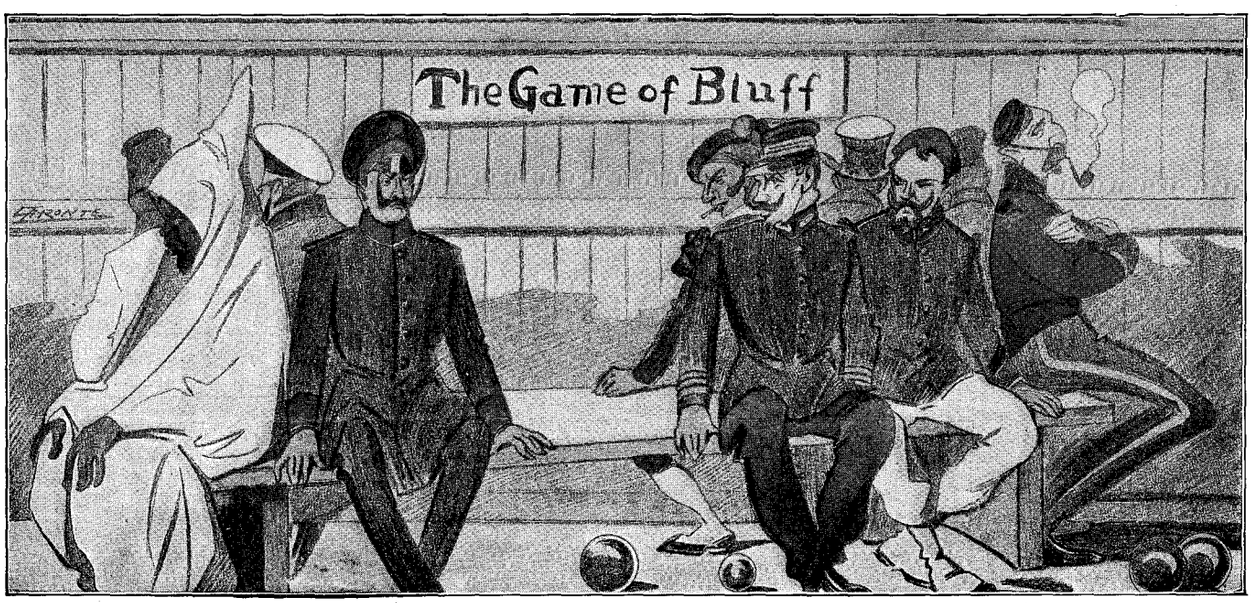
The writer in the *Temps* appears to think that this barrier is being raised and fortified by Germany herself, and will result in her eventual isolation. Germany's policy, he asserts, is confessedly equivocal. She pretends to act from generous motives to defend interests which no one is threatening, and seems to aim at certain things which may prove a menace to others, and this is the reason why she finds that European opinion neither approves nor sympathizes with her. The *Temps* concludes:

"The words of Mr. Delbrück confirm our views in this matter. If Germany has not at the Conference acted up to the pledges of aid which she gave us over and over again, it is because she was convinced, from her ignorance of our material and moral condition, that we would give way to her in everything. We have now reached a stage in the Moroccan affair and in our relations with Germany where our future as a colonial Power and our hold in Africa, in the Mediterranean, and even in Europe are at stake. In order that some harmonious agreement may be possible, it becomes necessary for the people at Berlin to stop making these repeated demands, and confirm practically 'the special rights' which on July 8 they recognized that France possessed in Africa. Unless this is done, the Conference will dissolve without accomplishing anything. And whatever Mr. Delbrück may say about it, Germany, the cause of the deadlock, will probably think twice before making it a pretext of war. Neither her interest nor her honor can demand war, which will involve, for her as well as for us, the running of terrible risks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INSUBORDINATION FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

A GREAT deal of comment has been excited in the French press by the blank refusal of certain officers of the French army to assist the officials appointed to make inventories of church property by forcing the church doors. In consequence of such refusal, several officers who, according to the papers, figuratively "laid their swords upon the altar," have been retired from active service, and all put under arrest preparatory to a court-martial. The *Intransigeant* (Paris) declares that such a condition of things as this proves that Mr. Fallières's inaugural words of peace were mendacious, and asks why Mr. Hervé is allowed with impunity to publish his doctrines of military revolt while these gallant men are so severely punished for obeying their conscience. To quote:

"The refusal to obey orders manifested by the officers at Saint-Servan is certainly the most serious incident which has resulted hitherto from the taking of inventories. It shows that the words



GERMANY'S POSITION AT ALGECIRAS.
Out in the cold.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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spoken by Mr. Fallières on his election were so many falsehoods, for the stupid and aimless haste made by the Government in executing inventories of church property has stirred up strife throughout France, and given occasion for struggles of conscience as painful as those manifested at Saint-Servan. . . . But what of Hervé? When officers refuse to obey their chiefs through scruples of conscience in cases where private opinions are in conflict with their sense of duty, you cry out against this breach of discipline, and demand that the crime be punished. But when the anarchist Hervé incites the soldiers led in arms against an enemy to revolt against their chiefs, and this from pure cowardice, you find his conduct perfectly defensible."

The *Liberté* (Paris) thinks that some incidents which form the sequel of the Separation are imperiling the very principles of the military institution. The inventories are "the legacy of the detestable Combist policy, a policy of civil war," this journal says, but adds:

"Even in view of these grave considerations we are compelled energetically to maintain the principle of absolute military obedience. It was not necessary, however, to outrage the feelings of the officers who were to be punished. Mr. Messimy affirmed in the Chamber of Deputies that these officers were actuated by an 'affected snobbism.' Now we know that Commandant Herry, who is one of them, and has thrown up his commission, is a father of a family and a poor man. It is always a melancholy thing to see a soldier under such circumstances break his sword and sacrifice for conscience' sake, his own interests and possibly the happiness and the future of his family. In such a case the act of an officer is at once as blameworthy as it is worthy of respect. The severe rules of discipline must be carried out; these soldiers themselves would admit as much, but is it too much to ask of the Government not to place its soldiers, except from absolute necessity, in such difficult dilemmas of conscience as make it impossible for them to remain in the army?"

In the *Figaro* (Paris) Viscount Eugène-Melchior de Vogüé, member of the Academy, relates the case of an officer of high rank who refused to break open the doors of the church at Paramé, saying: "If you were to order me to break into the house of my father, I should refuse; how much more would I refuse to break into the house of my God!" This writer deprecates on religious as well as other grounds the tyrannical order which forces brave and honorable men into acts of insubordination which he personally is compelled to deplore, and he adds:

"The torture-stake is legal among red Indians; are we going to adopt it? What savage chief would dare to command a soldier 'to break into the house of his father,' as this commandant says? The most brutal would choose some other agent for the execution of his will. If our national ensign were to be changed tomorrow, if the French army had to hoist the red flag, or the white flag, for anything is possible, would any one demand of the veteran officers that they destroy with their own hands the Tricolor under which they have fought? We protest against the possibility of such senseless folly. Yet we should recollect—altho we may not profess a religious faith, but merely a sympathy with the heart of another—that there are still many men, and among them many soldiers, to whom the cross is an ensign as deeply cherished and venerated as a regimental flag. We may well imagine that believers are ready to die for this consecrated emblem, that rather than profane it they would abandon themselves to moral or even to actual suicide. But it is not possible that the nation should continue thus to martyr her children; she has not armed them for the purpose of thus tormenting them. This can go on no longer; the human race will rise up to forbid it. If the law is to be executed, let some other way be discovered for carrying it out."

The *Temps* (Paris) speaks more calmly and coldly about the dangers of military disaffection and, referring to the refusal of the officers to carry out the orders of the civil power, observes:

"The reply 'I refuse' was as simple as it was affecting. The struggles between the scruples of conscience and the obligations of duty is an agonizing theme for tragedy, but the decision made by the officers at Saint-Servan is inadmissible. For soldiers it is forbidden to hesitate; they must carry out the law. . . . The conscience of an officer may not interfere in a question of military duty, for he has not been consulted in the elaboration of the law by which his feelings are outraged. By accepting the epaulette, he surrenders his rights as a citizen. The beauty of this act of renunciation should, as it seems to us, prove a source of consolation to soldiers in the performance of many mournful duties."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE FAMINE AND JAPANESE EXTRAVAGANCE.

NEARLY a million people have perished of hunger in Japan during the last year, according to the *Ost-Asien*, a bilingual journal of Berlin, edited by Kisak Tamai, a Japanese. The three provinces of Miyayi, Fakushima, and Iwati have been most severely afflicted and earnest appeals are being made for help. The Emperor and Empress of Japan, as well as many of the most prominent people in social and commercial circles, are contributing, but, as *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé) says:

"Great as these individual contributions are, they are only sufficient to give very temporary relief to 680,000 persons, the number, we are informed, who are in an absolutely starving condition. Several days ago the public were told that a bill was to be introduced into the Diet voting 'immediate' relief, a word that will surely be bitter irony to the thousands of unfortunate peasants who are now starving and waiting for the sustenance that is promised them. It is well for the famine-stricken that active relief measures are being undertaken by the local government authorities, by the newspapers of Tokyo and the provinces, and by private committees, Japanese and foreign.

"But we think, if the conditions are as bad as they are represented to be, that the work of relief is one essentially for the central Government, through the local authorities."

According to the same paper, this famine has incidentally revealed a rather sinister element in Japanese national character. There is a good deal of money in Japan at the present time, yet people are not contributing as they might be expected to do to the needs of the three northern prefectures of the Japanese Empire. Even the Government, no longer paternal, is accused of neglecting the people. To quote further:

"Tho the suffering of the peasantry of the three prefectures is terribly real, the subscriptions of the public in other parts of Japan have in many cases not been so large or so readily given as when they were called upon to contribute to the cost of receiving and feasting the returning generals. Can it be that in the one case the people recognize that it is they who are receiving the generals and not the Government and in the other that it is the Government's duty to care for the people? In the days when Japan was under an older form of rule, such distress as is now being witnessed would have been immediately relieved by shiploads of rice and remission of taxes. The Emperor, Shogun, or feudal lord took a personal interest in his people, and altho in many respects they were primitive and without the doubtful advantages of civilization, they would not have been allowed to linger and die in actual want."

The Japanese people are still elated with their victory over the Russians, and are ready enough to spend money in celebrating their victory. They are, however, according to *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), too insensible to the miserable plight in which the northern provinces are lying. As this Anglo-Chinese journal says:

"On every occasion of demonstration in honor of the heroes, from Togo, who led off, to the last army commander who is yet to come, there has been, and it is logical to assume there will continue to be, since any variation might be construed as invidious, a wanton waste of wines and edibles, a senseless display of arches, flowers, and bunting, that has been simply criminal in the existing conditions. One-tenth of the money that has been used for these demonstrations would have been plenty to give an admiral or a field-marshal the welcome that would have shown satisfactorily the kindly feelings and warm appreciation of the populace, and there would have been hundreds of thousands of yen to use in

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KEIR HARDIE, Leader of the Labor Party, and editor of *The Labor Leader*.

WILL CROOKS, A cooper who has been in Parliament three years.

WALTER HUDSON, The railway hand who had the second greatest majority in the kingdom.

RAMSAY MACDONALD, Secretary of the Labor Party, who carried Leicester.

DAVID SHACKLETON, A weaver who has been in Parliament four years.

LEADING SOCIALISTS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

relieving the poor people who are starving and many of whom have cheerfully given husband, son, father, brother to help defend their country's honor. . . . The poor famished people of the northern provinces are far away and are not thought about; it would be almost inhuman to say they are absolutely forgotten, but they are certainly not receiving that measure of assistance which must be given or there will be many thousands more to die before the late spring brings normal relief."

SOCIALISM IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE wildest anticipations of the British Socialists, says Edward R. Pease, in the Socialist weekly *Die Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin), have been surpassed by the actual growth of the movement in Great Britain. While the preceding Parliament had but two Social-Democrats among its members—Keir Hardie and Will Crooks, both workingmen—the case is very different with the present Lower House, which, we are told, counts twenty-five Socialists on its roll. Seventeen of these belong to the Independent Labor party. Several of them are enrolled with the Liberals, or are acting independently of any party. These independents are genuine Socialists. He sums up the election triumph of the party in the following words:

"While the Socialists have made so great advances from a numerical point of view, this is by no means all. Out of the 50 candidates of the new Labor party, 29 were elected. In cases where Liberals and the Labor party were leagued together against the Conservatives, the Labor candidate was elected by Liberal votes. Thus it happened that Walter Hudson, a railway hand, was elected by a vote of 18,869, the second greatest majority in the whole kingdom, and Ramsay MacDonald, the secretary of the Labor party, carried Leicester. In fifteen cases the Labor party had to carry on a contest against both a Conservative and a Liberal opponent, and in four districts defeated both of them."

He enlarges on the fact that the Labor party is by no means identified with the Liberals, and that Keir Hardie, an avowed Socialist, has been elected to its leadership. Beside such avowed Socialists as Hardie, Steadman, Shackleton, Crooks, Hudson, and MacDonald, we are told by Mr. Pease that a large number of extreme Radicals are working under the leadership of Sir Charles Dilke, whose tendency is toward Socialism, and on a division these would be likely to vote with the Labor party. The question of labor, he concludes by saying, is at present of the most remarkable significance in England, and is very closely connected with the prominence in Europe of a Socialistic tendency, which is one of the most conspicuous political phenomena of our day. In France, as well as in Germany and England, this tendency is a cloud on the horizon much bigger than a man's hand. As *The Labor Leader* (London) says, speaking of the prospects of the impending general election in France:

"The impending general election in France will be one of the most momentous for a quarter of a century. The Socialist party is bound to be strengthened by it. In 1887 the party polled 47,000 votes. By 1902 this had risen to 805,000 votes. The rise in the Socialist vote has been similar throughout Europe, except in Belgium. In Italy 26,000 votes were polled in 1892, and six members returned. In 1904 the vote had risen to 301,500, and the number of Representatives to 32. There are also Socialist majorities in over 100 municipal councils. In Germany 44 members were returned in 1893, 56 in 1898, and 82 in 1903. In Austria 780,000 votes were polled for Socialists in 1901, but owing to the anomalous system of representation only ten members were returned. In their first election (1893) the Belgian Socialists polled over 300,000 votes, and returned 28 members, but have made little progress since."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA ON THE EVE OF HER DOUMA.

EVEN the Czar's decree summoning the national Douma to meet at the capital on April 10 has not "cleared the atmosphere" or dissipated distrust, suspicion, and pessimism. The comments of the truly Liberal newspapers in Russia reflect little enthusiasm. "Yes," they say in effect, "the Douma is to meet at last, after repeated postponements and broken promises; but will it be allowed to do the work which the situation demands? Will it be given a real, honest chance? Will it have the necessary freedom and power?" It is feared that the reactionaries will do their utmost to discredit the Douma, and that the bureaucracy will hamper it in every way and perhaps go so far as to cause its dismissal by the Czar.

Even the conservative *Novoye Vremya*, which editorially hails the decree as the actual harbinger of the long-awaited new era, prints strong articles from its contributors questioning the sincerity and firmness of the Government and warning it against a policy of meddling and interference and duplicity. Mr. Menshikoff intimates that the Government has ordered the elections and the convocation of the Douma simply because it could not raise another ruble in Europe without parliamentary authority. Without directly accusing the Government of trickery (as the radical papers do), he says that European financiers will not be wholly reassured by the action taken. He concludes a long article with these words:

"Why not give the world assurance that we are really a constitutional nation, and that the unhappy past is actually past? Such assurance, however, can not be conveyed except by carrying out, realizing fully, that which has been so solemnly pledged. The dilemma is too clear: We are either doomed to a political death preceded by a Turkish agony, or we are facing regeneration. But regeneration implies integrity, honesty, yearning for a new national life. Has our ruling class these noble qualities?"

The editor cautions all elements not to form too bright expectations of the Douma. It will not act, he says, with supernatural,

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magical charm; it will not end all of the country's troubles with one stroke of statesmanship. It will make mistakes and blunders; it will waste time and energy; it will disappoint its friends and cheer its enemies. But the great thing is that it will provide a popular forum and restore the nation's faith in itself. It will turn attention to constructive, helpful, reformatory work.

The *Russ*, *Novosti*, and other advanced Liberal papers complain that the scope of the Douma's authority has been restricted by the Czar's manifesto of February in direct violation of the explicit promises of the October manifesto. The reserved right to make "temporary" laws, as well as the withdrawal from the Douma's jurisdiction of several matters of importance, is criticised as a deliberate and arbitrary breach of faith. The reactionary organs, especially the Moscow *Viedomosti*, boast openly of the victory of their party over the Constitutionalists as reflected in the revised

THE DOUMA MOUSE-TRAP.

CZAR—"It is time to set the mouse-trap for our beloved people."
WITTE—"It is no use, your Majesty; the bait smells to Heaven, and the Social-Democrats have fine noses."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

definition of the Douma's sphere and authority. They add that they are not at all disposed to accept the *status quo*, and declare that further steps away from constitutionalism will and must be taken.

The *Novosti*, taking account of these candid declarations of the "loyalists," urges all Liberals to unite upon the simple platform of genuine constitutionalism. It welcomes with delight the conversion to radicalism of the "Union of the 17th of October," a party of highly influential men—nobles, zemstvoists, professors—which was originally formed to represent very moderate and practical liberalism. At a congress just held at Moscow this party boldly attacked the Government for its bad faith, procrastination, unnecessary violence and brutality, and adopted outspoken resolutions in favor of constitutional liberty and really responsible, representative government. It reports the following significant incident:

"Upon the adoption of the resolutions the question arose whether a deputation should be selected to present them to the Czar and ask him for additional guaranties and measures. Count Heyden, Stachavitch, Shipoff, and other eminent delegates opposed the suggestion. The conditions, they argued, had changed. The Crown in a constitutional country must stand aloof from party warfare; and for any party to make representations or ask things from it would be improper, illogical, and dangerous. A monarch may be thus petitioned or approached; a constitutional ruler must remain neutral. Whatever parties have to say they should say in the Douma, in the press, at conventions; they should appeal to the nation and to the nation alone."

This, according to the Liberal-Radical press, is the right attitude. All possible emphasis should be laid on the fact that, whatever the bureaucracy may be planning to do in the way of nullification and evasion, Russia regards herself and will proceed on the theory that absolutism is done with, and constitutionalism is an accomplished fact. The Douma, representing the people, must show courage and determination.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KING EDWARD'S PARIS BREAKFAST.

THE present occupant of the British throne is apparently so bluff and genial a man, so open in his bearing, and so much like President Roosevelt in his almost republican view of his position that it seems strange to hear him described as a sort of Machiavellian Guy Fawkes, stealing around with a dark-lantern and a mask and plotting the secret destruction of another nation. Yet the fact that King Edward VII., during his recent visit to France, actually invited ex-Foreign Minister Delcassé to breakfast with him at the British Embassy at Paris has created profound excitement among certain sections of the German press. Like the lyric poet of the Augustan age, they look with deep alarm on these "formidable friendships of princes," which they suspect they may not share. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is actually induced to say that such a circumstance indicates England's readiness to join France in case of a war with Germany, and it speculates with alarm on the possible remarks that were made "between the cheese and the fruit." "I know they were talking about me," says Smug in the play, "for they laughed consumedly!" In the words of the *Nachrichten*:

"The news from Paris that ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcassé was invited by King Edward to breakfast at the British Embassy naturally called for much remark, especially as the incident occurred just at the crisis of the Morocco Conference. Every one concludes that the English monarch's visit to Paris argues his deep friendship for France, and his desire to make as clear as possible England's unreserved support of France's policy at the Conference. From the fact that he thus invited Delcassé to his table it is generally inferred that England takes the same attitude toward France as at the time when Delcassé received the assurance that in case of a war with Germany England would espouse the cause of France."

The writer proceeds to remind King Edward of his position as representative of a limited monarchy and hints that he has shown himself to be somewhat of a busy-body in taking so keen an interest in the foreign policy of his kingdom. Thus:

"It is clear that King Edward went to Paris with the desire of drawing still closer the ties that bind the two countries together. He must in any case be given the credit of pursuing his course in international politics with excessive energy and pertinacity. Altho the English constitution gives the monarch no very important rôle to play in such matters, it would be folly to ignore the fact that the present King has lent his sanction to the current foreign policy of his country."

The writer feels quite sure that there is some plot against the peace of the world being hatched in the after-dinner confabulations of King Edward and his ministers. He even considers that King Edward is only using the Algeciras Conference as a screen behind which he may help in carrying out the damnable wishes of his allies, and he concludes:

"I hope we may be deceiving ourselves by our fear that the deliberations that are going on behind the screen of the Morocco Conference are likely to lead to nothing more than a realization of the foreign policy which was once so candidly announced by Mr. Rouvier."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE MISADVENTURES OF A POLITICIAN.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. By Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. Two volumes. Illustrated. Cloth, 564 and 532 pages. Price, $9.00 net per set. The Macmillan Company.

AMONG the Englishmen who played leading parts on the political stage during the reign of Queen Victoria, the figure of Lord Randolph Churchill must always attract peculiar attention. His career endured only a few years, and he has left of it no tangible souvenir save, perhaps, the annexation of Burma; but in his day he held a place second only to Gladstone in the hearts of the great mass of his countrymen, and not since the time of the young Pitt has any other political celebrity attained party and national headship with such phenomenal rapidity. Unlike Pitt, however, he fell from power with no less surprising suddenness, and fell to rise no more, leaving to future generations a legacy of naught but interrogation marks. It is still too early to attempt to answer these, for the answer involves an estimate of the extent and character of his influence upon his times; but, undoubtedly, the means for a better understanding of his personality and career is afforded by the biography now forthcoming from his son.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

It is not the first biography of the daring protagonist of "Tory Democracy"; but it is the first that in any way approaches completeness. Mr. Winston Churchill himself seems to believe that it not only approaches but attains completeness. "There is," he asserts, "nothing more to tell." As a matter of fact there is, and particularly in respect to Lord Randolph's conduct between the opening of Parliament in 1885 and his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer the following year, somewhat more to tell before his motives and policies can be thoroughly comprehended. But his son can not be accused of concealing aught from sentiments of filial piety. His work, on the contrary, is singularly free from the partial statements one might under the circumstances expect to find; and, if executed with tact and a certain deference to family susceptibilities, may safely be pronounced an impressive political biography and an invaluable contribution to the history of the Conservative party and of British politics generally. On this point English and American critical journals, with few exceptions, entertain a like opinion. *The Spectator*, for instance, finds that "the brilliance of Mr. Churchill's achievement lies in the fact that he has to a remarkable extent avoided the pitfalls of the partizan, and treated his subject on the broad lines of the historian of politics." "This long-expected biography," says *The Athenæum*, "more than comes up to our anticipations." The verdict of the New York *Tribune* is: "Written with filial pride and affection, yet with admirable impartiality, soundness of discretion, and clarity of vision"; of the New York *Sun*: "An important contribution to the political history of the United Kingdom at a memorable epoch"; and of the Boston *Transcript*, "A permanent addition to political history." The New York *Evening Post*, on the other hand, declares that in these volumes "we get diluted biography and spoiled annals," and it evidently feels that, in the last analysis, the life of Lord Randolph Churchill hardly deserves such close attention as it here receives. With this it is impossible to agree. Whatever opinion may be formed of his character and achievements, certain it is that the story of his stormy, brilliant, and pathetic career is an integral part of the history of his period.

Almost the entire work is given over to the consideration of his public life during the decade of 1880–1890, when he was most active in the affairs of the nation; and especially to the events of the two years 1885–1886, during which he obtained his greatest triumphs and hurried to his irremediable fall. It is in the matter of the resignation that Mr. Churchill is least convincing, and this is the more to be regretted since the verdict on Lord Randolph's claims to greatness must ultimately rest in no small measure on appreciation of the reasons which led to his hasty relinquishment of office. The attendant circumstances are well known. He had taken the Exchequer in August, 1886, had drawn up a budget (now published for the first time) which called for economies in the public service, had been unable to persuade the Cabinet to accept his reductions, and in December had informed Lord Salisbury that either he must have his own way or resign, whereupon Salisbury took him at his word, and his resignation was announced before the close of the year. Contemporary opinion ran strongly against him. He was denounced as a traitor to his party and the country. It was declared, to quote the language of Sir Richard Temple, that in resigning "he doubtless meant to shake the Conservative Government to its foundations and produce a political cataclysm, a parliamentary whirlpool, out of which he might emerge and then be free to form a new government." By many the resignation was regarded as a supreme "bluff" which Lord Randolph did not for a moment expect to be "called," and he has been pictured as lost in consternation upon learning that Goschen had consented to fill his place. His son strives zealously to compel a more favorable verdict, interpreting the resignation not as a "bluff" or as a challenge to Salisbury, but as the outcome of honest disgust at finding the democratic elements fading from the Conservative program. "It is clearly evident," he writes, "that Lord Randolph neither formed a deliberate plan nor expected to supplant Lord Salisbury or overthrow the Government; but that, on the contrary, in so far as he was careful at all, he was more careful of their interest than of his own." Unfortunately, the evidence marshalled in support of this view is hardly satisfactory, and even if one incline to the opinion of his first biographer, T. H. S. Escott, that Lord Randolph's retirement deserves no stronger epithets than "ill-judged," "impolitic," and "quixotic," it is impossible to forget his arrogance and lack of power of subordination, and the suspicion will not down that he cherished a firm belief that his letter of resignation would result in the ousting, not of himself, but of the man to whom it was addressed.

Another episode upon which Mr. Churchill fails to throw sufficient light is his father's conduct in respect to Ireland in 1885. But it is not altogether fair to hold him responsible for this. The Irish question is still vital, and it would be the height of imprudence to make revelations which could, and undoubtedly would, be turned to political capital by one party or another. At the same time, Mr. Churchill claims too much in depicting Lord Randolph's attitude to Ireland as one of consistency throughout, and of lofty disregard for party interests. Outside of the questions connected with the resignation and Irish policy there is, however, little to criticize in Mr. Churchill's performance of his task. His explanation of the factors contributing to convert his father from an idle, *dilettante* man of fashion into an ardent, enthusiastic, and successful politician is thorough and convincing, and his account of the process whereby Lord Randolph gained first parliamentary and then popular recognition, could hardly be improved. From the literary standpoint the work calls for high praise, praise which may perhaps best be given in the words of *The Athenæum*: "We find it almost as a whole both vivid and dignified in narration, and here and there even noble."

A GRAB AT METROPOLITAN COLOR.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE. By Ellen Glasgow. Cloth, 474 pages. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MISS GLASGOW has so firmly established herself in the world of English letters that she need fear no detractor but herself. One inevitable consequence of such attainment is that, like all successful artists, she will be judged with her most excellent work as standard. Thus appraised, she is "broken" upon the "Wheel of Life," her latest novel. The reason is not far to seek. The "Descendant," another premier work of hers, was a full-blooded ebullition of scenes, characters, and potentialities which she had absorbed into her soul from her native South. In "The Wheel of Life," seeking new worlds to conquer, she sets her field of action in the garish atmosphere of New York "society." It is as if she had wandered through the doleful corridors of "The House of Mirth" and, with an exultant gasp something like Correggio's "Anch' Io son pittore" as he gazed for the first time upon Rafaelle's canvas, had called on the Tragic Muse to sound chords on Gotham's raucous harp. It is a clever attempt at New York "atmosphere," but an imperfect assimilation of it.

This is the smallest defect in "The Wheel of Life," however, and not by this has Miss Glasgow been frustrated. Her failure, judged by her own standard, is that which usually attends the artist who is not so much dominated by his *motif* as he is concerned in achieving a *tour de force* by clever manipulation of his material. She seeks to flog her "Wheel of Life" into briskness as the spring urchin whips his hoop. It has strength, earnestness, and conscientiousness, but the strength is that of the resolute craftsman; the interest is in the style and the promise of fitting fulfilment, which is not satisfied; the conscientiousness is only in doing her best in an ambitious effort at literary grafting.

ELLEN GLASGOW.

True, the merit is hers of falling "*magnis ex ausis.*" In these days of cocky maunderings about pseudo-ideals in the field of the human, the esthetic, and the ethical, it is to her credit to have 'dreamed right' in as noble an ideal of a man as Roger Adams, and to have essayed courageously the task of making him wallow through life's quagmires to the attainment of God as the crowning consummation of personal development. But the pity is that such righteous and heroic manliness eventuates so wanly! Laura Wilde is also largely a made character. The weird environment of her Gramercy Park home and its odd human remnants is bizarre rather than justificative of her bent.

"The Wheel of Life" is a museum of "types." Terry Bridewell and Arnold Quemper are almost twins, the "beefiness" of Perry only veiled by

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a trifle more distinction and aim in Arnold. Gertie Bridewell is the most convincingly human thing in the book and with a genuine appeal.

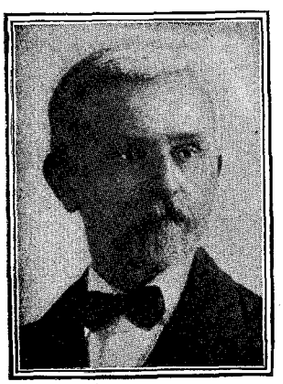
Several of the characters simply walk across the stage and are only slightly contributory to the action. The young Virginian, who has come to New York with a play (which, of course, is accepted) and whose eyes "run entirely to sparkle," just as Mrs. Payne's diamonds have a habit of "winking," is somewhat irrelevant. The young woman who can't write but is so convinced that she can as to starve in the attempt, seems introduced only to mate her pleasantly with the aforesaid dramatist. The "Wheel of Life" is not up to Miss Glasgow's level, but this seems largely due to her trespassing upon an alien field.

This sentiment is shared by a large number of the critics. "It is to be hoped," says the Washington *Star*, "that Miss Glasgow will return to her first line of work." The Philadelphia *Press* laments that "commonplace ideas are expressed in redundant periods." "Not much of a story," says the Hartford *Courant*, which feels, however, that the book is of "profound interest." On the other hand, there are many who praise it in eulogistic terms. The New York *Evening Post* finds it "the best work of an author all of whose books have compelled attention." The Brooklyn *Times* calls it a "strong, serious, purposeful novel," and the Pittsburg *Gazette* goes so far as to say that it "challenges comparison with the best of Mrs. Wharton."

A STRENUOUS CHURCHMAN.

JOHN FLETCHER HURST. By Albert Osborn. Illustrated. Cloth, 509 pages. Price, $2.00 net. Eaton & Mains.

TO many of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST it will be welcome news to learn that a biography of the late Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been written. All who have come under the influence of his strong, genial, sympathetic personality, and those who are aware of the services he rendered not only to his church but to his country, will agree that it is well to give enduring form to the story of his life. Bishop Hurst was in many ways typical of the best there is in American manhood. To solid qualities of heart and intellect he united tireless energy and steadfastness of purpose. At home he labored unceasingly to the strengthening of American faith and American self-respect, and abroad he gained for the name of America a richer measure of esteem.



ALBERT OSBORN.

Of such a man too much can not be known, and Mr. Osborn has been well advised in incorporating into his work all the data he has been able to glean from the Bishop's writings, from the hundreds of his letters that have been preserved, and from the testimony of his associates. He has been well advised, too, in telling the story, so far as possible, in Bishop Hurst's own words, publishing *verbatim* copious extracts from his journals and correspondence. The result, of course, is not a sharply defined portrait, in which basic traits and characteristics are apparent at a glance. Rather, the effect is that of a canvas, from the background of which the distinctive features gradually emerge. But there is no blurring, and whether Mr. Osborn is writing of Bishop Hurst's boyhood in Maryland, of his early years at Dickinson, of his youthful pastorate in New Jersey, of his tutorship at the Missions-Anstalt in Germany, of his heroic work in behalf of Drew Seminary, of his labors in the Western States, of his founding of the American University, of his authorship, or of his famous library, we unmistakably see the bishop as he really was. Mr. Osborn's biography, in a word, is a worthy memorial of a great Christian and a great American, and a book which should enlarge the horizon and stimulate to a higher life all into whose hands it falls.

This is the opinion entertained by the reviewers generally. *The Outlook*, for example, assures its readers that Mr. Osborn has written "the story of a noble and inspiring life," and the New York *Times Saturday Review* avers that "the only special criticism to be brought against this biography is that the index is extravagant in dimensions."

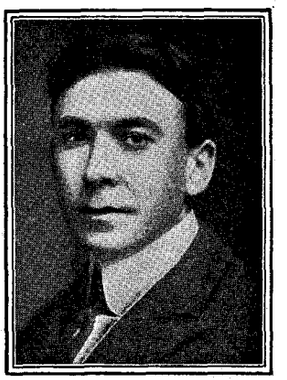
ANOTHER NOVEL OF LIFE IN INDIANA.

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN. By Booth Tarkington. Cloth, 389 pages. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "Conquest of Canaan" steps with gay good comradeship into the class of the "Boss of Little Arcady" by Harry Leon Wilson—a class that ought to march on to hale and hilarious old age.

Canaan of Indiana is a replica of a thousand shut-in, provincial, parochial little communities, each of which, in self-aggrandizement, feels itself the turtle which holds up the wobbling world. Yet Booth Tarkington, with delicate, firm grasp upon the psychology of the tethering or the toppling of the souls in the little group he points out—with subtle, sure cunning in shifting at the critical second the white or colored light that fitly illuminates person or place—with these balanced powers Mr. Tarkington rounds and tints from unpromising material a group of characters that glow and palpitate with life. And as master of the show he proves again the miracle of art, which makes the unapparent evident, which makes the unconsidered important, and which out of dust and decay and desuetude can fling up a land of irised romance, peopled by beings whose actions are full of meaning and mystery.

Out of a group of old men "narrative with age," a freshman puffed with yeast of youth, a few fools, a hoiden, a hypocrite, a ne'er-do-well, and a sprinkling of hoboes, the streets of Canaan give us a story where tragedy and comedy jostle as in life, where sorrow has her hearthside, and where joy with margins and remnants of life keeps building up the unstable structure of the heart's desire—gives us a town like the one each of us knows best.



BOOTH TARKINGTON.

Mr. Tarkington has a strong dramatic realization of his freaky originals. The cricket-like group of old men, their swift, unconscious delineation of their own characters in their attitude toward life; their various grades of abasement before the ponderous, portentous judge, their fluctuating shades of approval concerning the people that move in the foreground of the tale—these are all from human nature. The scene where the judge expunges the intruding Joe from the face of the universe, and the scene where Ariel defies the judge in his own parlor—a darting hummingbird dodging a bellowing mastodon—these are full of laughter that refreshes—and there are others that bring tears—perhaps as healing.

This, says the New York *Sun*, "is not merely the best piece of work from the author's pen that we have come across, but it is one of the most enjoyable stories that this season has produced." "Mr. Tarkington," affirms the New York *Evening Post*, "has added not a little to his reputation." Such seems to be the opinion entertained generally. "Witty, spirited, romantic," is the verdict of *The Outlook*, while the New York *Times Saturday Review* places "The Conquest of Canaan" among "that rare inner circle of books which satisfy—books with a soul." The Springfield *Republican*, on the other hand, thinks that the story is distorted at almost every point, but grants that it is "decidedly interesting."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

GERALDINE BONNER'S "The Castlecourt Diamond Case" (Funk & Wagnalls, $1.00) is a detective novelette of some uncommon qualities. From the first the reader is likely to guess that the beautiful Marchioness of Castlecourt is in one way or another concerned in the theft of her own diamond necklace. But the actual status of the case is cleverly hidden until near the close of the story, which, by the by, is told, like Wilkie Collins's "The Moonstone," in the language of the active participants.

ADVICE to householders and housebuilders, hints on how to breathe, to eat, to use the eyes, suggestions as to clothing, bathing, exercise—all this and much more of a kindred character will be found in Dr. Edward Curtis's "Nature and Health" (Holt, $1.75 net), which is aptly described in a subtitle as "a popular treatise on the hygiene of the person and the home." Dr. Curtis is emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Columbia University, and writes from long experience and with simplicity of language and robust directness. Moreover, lest at any time his meaning may be in doubt, he constantly employs similes which, if not elegant, have the merit of being forceful and luminous. Now and again there are signs that he is a bit of a "faddist," but notwithstanding this his book may be heartily commended to the lay reader desirous of leading a sane, clean, wholesome life.

ABOUT four years ago a young man named Henry Albert Harper, an official of the Canadian Department of Labor, was drowned in the Ottawa River while trying to rescue a companion who had gone through the ice. Attendant circumstances made his act peculiarly heroic, and by public subscription a statue to his memory was erected on the grounds of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Now a colleague in the department, W. L. Mackenzie King, has written a biographical memoir of Mr. Harper, under the title of "The Street of Heroism" (Revell, $1.00 net). It is, in fact, largely autobiographical, portraying its subject chiefly through his diary and letters, and is a remarkably impressive human document. The strength of character revealed, the nobility of thought, the devotion to duty, and the love of fellowman — all stamp Henry A. Harper's death a loss to his country as well as to those with whom he came into immediate contact. The publisher's description of his life as "an inspiration to manhood" can not be bettered. On Mr. King's part, it may be added, the work discloses not only a genuine sympathy for the twentieth-century Sir Galahad of whom he writes, but a clear insight into many of the fundamental facts of life and experience.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Universal Kinship."—J. Howard Moore. (Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

"The Challenge."—Warren Cheney. (The Bobbs Merrill Company.)

"The Complete Hostess."—Clara E. Laughlin. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Marcelle the Mad."—Seth Cook Comstock. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Three Resurrections and the Triumph of Maeve."—Eva Gore-Booth. (Longmans, Green & Co., $2 net.)

"Curayl."—Una L. Silberrad. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Judith."—Grace Alexander. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Title Mart."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Company, 75 cents net.)

"Studies in Roman History."—E. G. Hardy. (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.)

"With Walt Whitman in Camden."—Horace Traubel. (Small, Maynard & Co., $3 net.)

"The Dynasts: A Drama of the Napoleonic Wars, in Three Parts, Nineteen Acts, and One Hundred and Thirty Scenes."—Thomas Hardy. (Macmillan & Co., $1.50.)

"The Spirit of the Border."—Zane Grey. (A. L. Burt Company, $1.)

"Black's Medical Dictionary."—Edited by John D. Comrie. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

"The World's Anatomists."—G. W. H. Kemper. (P. Blackiston's Son & Co.)

"The Standard Webster Pocket Dictionary."—Compiled by Alfred Chambers. (Laird & Lee, 35 cents.)

"Poems of Italy."—Selections from the Odes of Giosue Carducci. Edited by M. W. Arms. (The Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"The English Mail Coach and Joan of Arc."—Edited by Milton Haight Turk. (Ginn & Co., 25 cents.)

"Sesame and Lilies."—Edited by Mrs. Lois G. Hufford. (Ginn & Co., 25 cents.)

"A People at School."—H. Fielding Hall. (The Macmillan Company, $3.)

"The Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1863."—Samuel Livingston French. (The Publishing Society of New York, $2.50 net.)

"Euripides and the Spirit of his Dramas."—Paul Decharme. Translated by James Loeb. (The Macmillan Company, $3.)

"Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury." Vols. I. and II.—E. G. Sandford. (The Macmillan Company.)

"A Pageant of Moods."—Walter Hart Blumenthal.

"Marriage in Free Society."—Edward Carpenter. (Stockham Publishing Company.)

"Prenatal Culture."—A. E. Newton. (Stockham Publishing Company.)

"The Past Revealed."—E. C. Gaffield. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.)

"A Round of Rimes."—Denis A. McCarthy. (Review Publishing Company.)

"Sir Walter Scott."—Andrew Lang. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 net.)

"The Scarlet Empire."—David M. Perry. (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

"Childhood and Growth."—Lafayette B. Mendel. (The Frederick A. Stokes Co., 60 cents net.)

"The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Jews in the United States." (The Executive Committee.)

"Hazel of Heatherland."—Mabel Barnes-Grundy. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.50.)

"Folly."—Edith Rickert. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $1.50.)

"The Siege of the South Pole."—H. R. Mill. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Basses, Fresh-Water and Marine."—William C. Harris and Tarleton H. Bean, edited by Louis Rhead. (The Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

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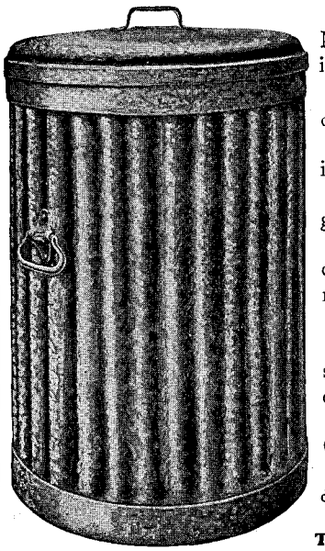

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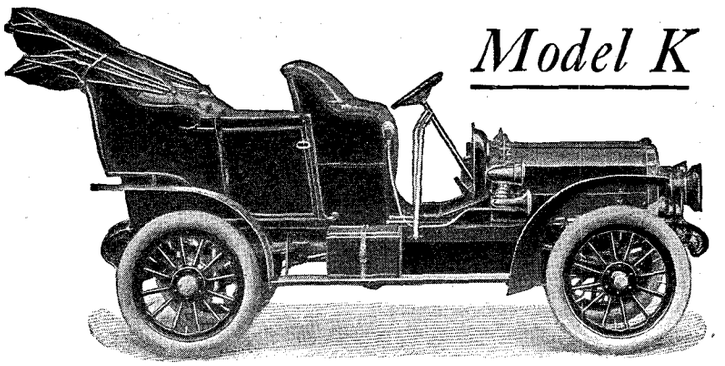

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And, of course, a Motor that must be run twice to three times as fast at ordinary road-speed, not only *wears out* twice to three times as fast, but really needs several times as much Lubricant, because of the Heat thus developed through friction.

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The Winton Model K has the *smoothest* and *hardest* Steel "Bearings" ever put into a Motor-Car, being ground absolutely *true* to micrometer tests of One-thousandth part of an inch.

And, because of the Mirror-finished smoothness, and "trueness" of every Winton Model K bearing, it needs *less* Lubricant than other Cars which are less carefully finished.

But, for all that, *we* know Lubrication is such a *vital* thing in the *Life* of a Car that we have, this season, utilized the most *perfect* system of Automatic Lubrication ever devised and patented.

That system is as *infallible* in its action as the law of Wear upon unlubricated Bearings.

It does *not* trust to any Gravity feed device either, — to any compressed air, or other so-called automatic system — which has been found wanting under certain conditions of weather, hill-climbing, or road-angle.

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This "Shooting" is done by a powerful Syringe, operated by the Motor itself—

The Syringe action is thus speeded to deliver each charge, to each bearing, at the exact time the bearing *needs* it, and at whatever speed the Car is running.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Acte's Description of Poppæa.

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

A woman without pity, beautiful.
She makes the earth we tread on false, the heaven
A merest mist, a vapor. Yet her face
Is as the face of a child uplifted, pure;
But plead with lightning rather than those eyes,
Or earthquake rather than that gentle bosom
Rising and falling near thy heart. Her voice
Comes running on the ear as a rivulet;
Yet if you hearken, you shall hear behind
The breaking of a sea whose waves are souls
That break upon a human-crying beach.
Ever she smileth, yet hath never smiled,
And in her lovely laughter is no joy.
Yet hath none fairer strayed into the world
Or wandered in more witchery through the air
Since she who drew the dreaming keels of Greece
After her over the Ionian foam.

—*From "Nero"* (The Macmillan Company).

Why Am I Silent?

BY ZONA GALE.

Why am I silent? Almost I may speak
With all the sweet familiars of the way;
Call Summer by her name, and with the Day
Walk royally companioned, cheek on cheek.
But that faint speech a while withheld, that weak
Task of the word undone is the great Nay,
The winged thunder that denies the ray.
Yet once, when first I saw the hapless Greek,
By present impulse of the god urged on,
Seek out the shadow of the awful grove
I knew the word; I knew it once again
In a sweet flash of arrowy sun that shone
Thickening on flowers. Nay—is it true, O Love,
That when you sorrowed, most I knew it then?

—*Harper's Bazar* (April).

The Call of Spring.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

I harkened at dawn to the call of the Spring,
The voice of a spirit,
And my soul leapt up like a wildwood thing,
Like a hawk from its tirret.

She is calling me out to the open wold,
To the scurrying hollow,

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To the violets dim in the dead leaf gold
Where the white wings follow.

All the blue April pools are a-dance and alive
With thrips and with midges,
Dumb shimmering mites that equally thrive
As the merle on the ridges.

The merle sits a-tilt on the rotten-wood rail,
Blithe heart for his booting,
Toling me out to the gipsy trail
With his mocado fluting.

The merryman Wind I will have for my mate,
On the moorland reeling,
And a journeying shadow when day is late,
With a cloud for my shieling.

The stars overhead will lamp me to bed,
A pilgrim unladen;
The wayfaring Tree my guild brother will be
And the Lark my glee maiden.

—*Appleton's Booklover's* (April).

Ecstasy.

BY EVA GORE-BOOTH.

God holds the soul attracted to Him by its roots.—Plato.

He who seeks God has yet no need of wings,
Down in the deeps of being a dim road
Leads through the soul unto the roots of things,
And that abyss that is the gods' abode.

There in the elemental caves of night,
And dim recesses of unconscious mind,
The Wise Men's star burns with a steady light,
And a faint whisper lingers on the wind.

—*From "The Three Resurrections"* (Longmans, Green & Co.)

The Perilous Light.

BY EVA GORE-BOOTH.

The Eternal Beauty smiled at me
From the long lily's curved form,
She laughed in a wave of the sea,
She flashed on white wings through the storm.

In the bulb of the daffodil
She made a little joyful stir,

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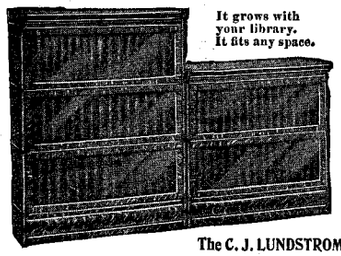

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And the white cabin on the hill
Was my heart's home because of her.

Her laughter fled the eyes of pride,
Barefoot she went o'er stony land,
And ragged children hungry eyed
Clung to her skirts and held her hand.

When storm winds shook the cabin door
And red the Atlantic sunset blazed,
The fisher folk of Mullaghmore
Into her eyes indifferent gazed.

By lonely waves she dwells apart,
And seagulls circling on white wings
Crowd round the windows of her heart,
Most dear to her of starving things.

The plowman down by Knocknarea
Was free of her twilight abode;
In shining sea winds salt with spray,
She haunted every gray cross road.

Some peasants with a creel of turf
Along the windswept boreen came,
Her feet went flashing through the surf,
Her wings were in the sunset's flame.

Beyond the rocks of Classiebawn
The mackerel fishers sailing far
Out in the vast Atlantic dawn
Found, tangled in their nets, a star.

In every spent and broken wave
The Eternal Beauty takes her rest,
She is the Lover of the Brave,
The comrade of the perilous quest.

Men follow her with toil and thought
Over the heavens' starry pride,
The Eternal Beauty comes unsought
To the child by the roadside.

—*From "The Three Resurrections"* (Longmans, Green & Co.).

Renewal.

BY LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

On the highways of the world I hear them tramping,
Anglo-Saxon, Teuton, Malay, Celt, and Black.
All the horses of the earth their bits are champing,
Blithe and eager for the load upon the back.

In the offing all the sails are roughly breathing,
With a longing for the freedom of the gale,
While the silent swords of Nature are unsheathing,
Soon to battle with the reaper and the flail.

Love and laughter fill the orchards and the gardens,
Flowers are blooming, bees are humming, birds are gay;
All the good and mighty tides of life are rising—
Hasten! hasten to the highroad—and away!

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

From Munich to Verona.

BY ALICE MEYNELL.

Black mountains pricked with pointed pine
A melancholy sky.
Outdistanced was the German vine,
The sterile fields lay high.
From swarthy Alps I traveled forth
Aloft; it was the North, the North;
Bound for the Noon was I.

I seemed to breast the streams that day;
I met, opposed, withstood
The northward rivers on their way,
My heart against the flood—
My heart that pressed to rise and reach,
And felt the love of altering speech,
Of frontiers, in its blood.

But oh, the unfolding South! the burst
Of summer! Oh, to see
Of all the Southward brooks the first!
The traveling heart went free
With endless streams; that strife was stopped;
And down a thousand vales I dropped,
I flowed to Italy.

—*From The Outlook* (London).

JAPAN'S CALL FOR HELP.

The famine in Japan is growing more and more portentous. Food is becoming scarcer and scarcer, and scores of people are starving to death. Japan is eager to do all in her power to alleviate the sufferings of her people, but her resources are severely taxed. She is in immediate need of aid from outside. The United States has already come forward with substantial help, but the relief contributions up to the present time have been inadequate for the great work undertaken. On another advertising page readers of The Literary Digest are given an opportunity for aiding in this great cause.

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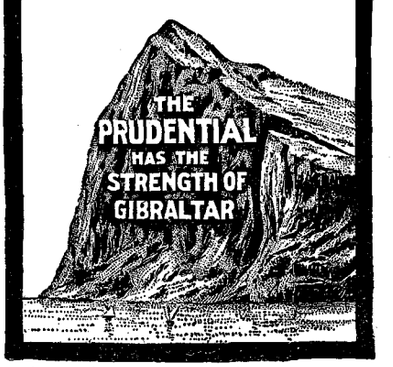

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PERSONAL.

Most's Troublous Career.—While John Most, the Anarchist, was a most picturesque figure of our time, yet his death excites little interest except among his followers. "With us he was a misfit and a pest," says the Springfield *Republican*, "and he never could have lived long enough to gain the respect of society;" and the Philadelphia *Press* declares he "was a mere babbler on the housetop of disorder; but he was none the less guilty because of that." His career, we are told further, "is a shining example of the class of individuals, so-called Anarchists, who seek to reorganize society by destroying it."

Born in Bavaria in 1846, he was for the greater part of his life in hot water. He may yet be remembered for the number of times he was jailed. Here is a sketch of his stormy career, taken from the New York *Times:*

In early life he developed agnostic tendencies, and refused to go to confession. One of the priests thought to overcome his obstinacy by threatening him with a whipping. Most was defiant, and was marched off to jail.

"Since that day," he was wont to say proudly, "I have never entered a church."

In 1871, in Vienna, he was prominent as a Socialist agitator. Finally he was arrested and found guilty of high treason. The general amnesty saved him on this occasion and he moved on to Chemnitz, a manufacturing town in Saxony. Two years later he was expelled from the country. He then repaired to Mayence, where he founded a newspaper, and whence he was sent to the Reichstag. This took him to Berlin. One of his speeches on the Paris Commune caused his arrest on the charge of inciting to rebellion. He was found guilty and served two years in prison. He came out of jail embittered against all government and renewed his career as an agitator more energetically than ever. He had achieved unusual prominence and inspired the sincerest distrust of the authorities at the time of the passage of the "muzzle law," when he was again forced to changed his domicile. This time he went to England.

Settling in London, he began the publication of the *Freiheit*. Taking up the extreme Bakunist, or destructive, theory, he soon alienated the constructive Socialists, or followers of Marx. There was dissension even among his own followers, so violent were the doctrines he preached. When Emperor Alexander II. of Russia was assassinated Most brought out his paper in red ink and openly recommended pillage and massacre. In 1881 the paper was seized, and

A TORPID THINKER

The Frequent Result of Coffee Poisoning.

A Toledo, O., business man says that for three years he had no appetite for breakfast; that about once a month he ate solid food at that meal, generally contenting himself with his cup of coffee and having no desire for anything else.

Coffee frequently plays this dog-in-the-manger trick; while it furnishes no nutriment itself, it destroys the appetite for food which is nutritious. The result, was, in time, a torpid mentality which was a distinct handcap in his business operations.

"Last Christmas," he says, "I consulted my brother, a practicing physician in Chicago and he advised a diet of postum Food coffee instead of the old kind, and also Grape-Nuts food. Since that time I have followed his advice with most excellent results. My brain is active and clear in the morning when it naturally should be at its best; I no longer have the dizzy spells that used to make me apprehensive; I have gained materially in flesh and feel better in every way.

"The Postum seems to be no less a food than the Grape-Nuts, and the two together fill all requirements. My wife has tried several of the recipes in your little booklet and we have enjoyed the result, but to my mind Grape-Nuts food is best when served with sliced fruit and covered with cream." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Most was arrested and sentenced to sixteen months at hard labor for inciting to murder.

After his release from imprisonment in 1882 he came to New York, where he received an enthusiastic reception. To quote again:

He was always a big card with New York Anarchists, and never lacked support. Time after time he was arrested, and time after time he was put in jail. On the day after President McKinley was shot down by Czolgosz—Most was then the editor of a second *Freiheit*—he published an encomium of the murder so rabid that Central Office detectives were sent out to arrest him on the charge of disorderly conduct. He fought hard to escape imprisonment, appealing his case to the highest courts, but in June, 1902, he was taken to prison to serve a year's sentence.

Shortly before he commenced this sentence, and while he was out on bail, he addressed an audience of Anarchists at New Irving Hall, working them up to a pitch of frenzy which resulted in a riotous demonstration. His followers fought bitterly to save him from arrest, but he was placed behind the bars and kept there over night. The police records at the time showed that he was arrested in 1896 for making inflammatory speeches, fined $500, and sent to jail for a year. He was hardly out of jail when he again offended and received the same dose for the second time.

His last term in prison seemed to cool him off to a certain extent. When released he managed to curb his tongue and his pen to a sufficient extent to insure freedom, but he never lost his place as Arch-Anarchist.

Queens Taller than Kings.—There is hardly a king in Christendom to-day whose wife does not overtop him by a head.

King Edward is quite six inches shorter than Queen Alexandra.

The Czar is overtopped a full head by the Czarina.

Kaiser Wilhelm is of the medium height, but the German Empress is tall, and that is why the proud Kaiser will never consent to be photographed beside his wife, unless she sits while he stands.

The King of Italy, short and squat, hardly comes up to the shoulders of the tall, athletic Queen Helena.

The King of Portugal, tho fatter, is less tall than his Queen.

Even the Prince of Wales is shorter a good four inches than the Princess.

The young King of Spain is several inches shorter than his new bride.

The Queen of Denmark towers above her royal spouse.—*New York Press.*

THE NEW HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER "KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA"

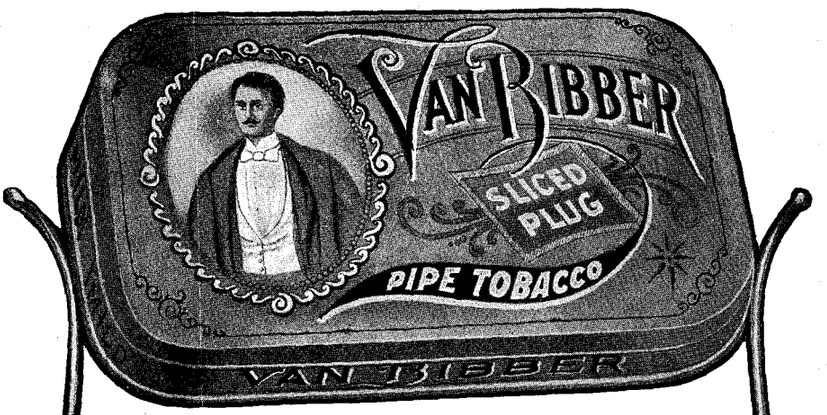
A party of distinguished engineers, newspaper representatives, etc., have just returned to Hamburg from Stettin, where they had proceeded upon the invitation of the Hamburg-American Line, to be shown over the Company's new giant steamer "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria," which is now receiving the last finishing touches at the shipyards of the Vulcan Ship-Building Company. The great vessel is to be delivered in Hamburg in a few weeks from now for the customary trial voyages before she enters upon her first trip across the Atlantic, sailing May 10th for New York.

The "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" or "Auguste Victoria" as she is commonly called by those who have already booked for her for the coming season, is not the old express steamship of that name, but an entirely new vessel. In fact, she is the largest steamship ever built. She is of 25,500 tons gross register, 43,000 tons displacement, and there are eight (8) decks above the water line. Three huge promenade decks have been provided for and she has one entire deck more than on the "Amerika."

A Ritz-Carlton Restaurant à la carte, elevators, 50 suites and chambers de luxe, most of them with private bath and toilet, Gymnasium, electric baths and massage, special telephone service, and last but not least a magnificent palm garden with playing fountains, etc., furnished and equipped by three of the best known French firms, will be among the attractions of this latest additions to the fleet of the Hamburg-American Line, now numbering no less than 360 vessels.

The "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" has a length of over 700 feet, and is 78 feet beam. She will carry 550 passengers in I Class, 350 in II Class, 300 in III Class, and 2,300 in her steerage, so that with her crew of 650 officers and men she will have room for 4,150 souls. Her cargo holds will have a capacity for 16,000 tons of freight.

The new ship's first voyage from New York will be on May 24th. Captain E. Kopff, who is the oldest Captain in the Company's service, will command the new ship.



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All the qualities smokers desire in pipe tobacco have never before been combined in *one* blend. When a mixture was mild it was also flat; when it had proper fragrance it was too strong; when it was rich it was likewise rank; when it smoked easily it burned the tongue. In this new blend.

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Its most striking characteristic is its delicious mildness—mild but, at the same time, rich, mellow and fragrant. It is more convenient to handle than long or fine cuts or ordinary plug cuts.

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JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY
A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

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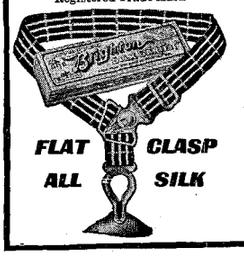

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On Writing a "Best Seller."—Mrs. Mary Dillon, author of "The Rose of Old St. Louis," which was one of the five best sellers of the year 1904, was recently interviewed by a writer for the New York *Times;* and in her remarks pointed out the way to write a popular novel. The interview is in part as follows:

"I wrote the first chapter of that book without any idea of whether I should finish it or not. I had been reading up on the history of the Louisiana Purchase because I was living in St. Louis, and the exposition was in the air. Before writing any more I was sure that the idea was a good one, because of the world's Fair which was approaching, and so I sent it to the Century Company, with a note asking them if they would like to take it, and offering the first chapter as a sample of what I could do. I received no reply from them for some months; in the mean while I had written nineteen chapters more. As the suitable time for its publication was at hand I wrote them again, inclosing the balance of the story, and I received a telegram accepting it. I do not think they had read the first chapter at all. Now, of course, I do not think that it was my private idea of what a story should be. You see, it was told in the first person, which is a very easy way to write, but which necessitates the presence of the hero at all the important events in the historical data of the story. That is a trifle absurd, and then the demand for action, for melodrama, in a story that seeks a wide circulation is very distasteful to the writer who sees life differently."

Mrs. Dillon was gracefully conscious that her two books were intellectual compromises, for she smiled in an amused fashion when I asked her if writing pays.

"I have made money by it," she said, adding more positively, "although I do not think one should write a story with a view to its commercial success. I can not do as Marion Crawford, for instance, is said to do, when asked for a story—send in a synopsis of the chapters according to the period and style of the publisher's order. I write just as the story comes to me, in pencil."

The penciling in literature which Mrs. Dillon has just published, called "In Old Bellaire," she told me, has more of the scheme and quality of her literary standards.

"This story is a reminiscence of my childhood, which was spent in Carlisle, Pa. The characters in it are drawn as my child-eyes saw and my child-ears heard. I have seen none of these people since I grew up, excepting my father, whose portrait I have drawn, and who was the president of the college at that time."

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When you write, kindly mention THE LITERARY DIGEST and we shall be pleased to send you a copy of the LICNY DIAL, a bright little magazine for men and women who appreciate economy in life-insurance. Address

Life-Insurance Club of New York

(Section D. 6)

RICHARD WIGHTMAN, President

425 Fifth Avenue - - New York City

King Frederick at Home.—An intimate view of Denmark's new King, Frederick VIII., is given by Jacob A. Riis in a recent number of the *Outlook*. Mr. Riis first met King Frederick—the Crown Prince he was then—in the summer of 1904, when he was invited to dinner at Charlottenlund. We read further:

After dinner we strayed through the garden that lies in the shelter of the deep beech forest, and when it was bed-time the boys, including my wife's cavalier, came to kiss their father good-night. It was all as sweet a picture of family happiness as if it were our own White House at home, and it did us good to witness. I think our host saw it, for when we shook hands at the leave-taking he said: "You have seen now how happily and simply we live here, and I am glad you came. Now, take back with you my warm greeting to your great President, and tell him that we all of us admire him and trust him, and are glad of the prosperity of his people—your people."

He had expressed a wish to my wife to read our story, and I sent to London for a copy of "The Making of an American," which he fell to reading at once, according to his habit. They say in Denmark that he reads everything and never forgets anything, and has it all at his fingers' end always. I had proof of that when we next met. It was in Ribe, my old town at the North Sea, where he had come with the King and the whole royal house to open the Domkirke, restored after the wear and decay of nine centuries. I was coming out of our hotel at seven in the morning, and in the Square ran plumb into a gentleman in a military cloak, who had a young man for company, and a girl of fifteen or sixteen.

"Good-morning, Mr. Riis," said he. "I hope you are well, and your wife, since last we met."

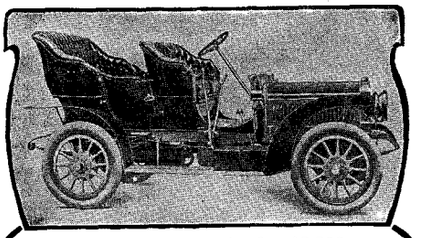
It must surely be that I am getting old and foolish. The voice I knew; there are few as pleasing. But the man —. I stood and looked at him, while a smile crept over his features and broadened there. All at once I knew.

"But, good gracious, your Royal Highness," I said, "who would expect to find you here before any one is up and stirring? You are really yourself to blame."

He laughed. "We are early risers, my children and I. We have been up and out since six o'clock."

Patrick Dolan.—Probably one of the most interesting figures that came to the front during the recent miners' convention was Mr. Dolan, ex-president of the Pittsburg District of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Dolan, it will be remembered, criticized the leadership of John Mitchell, and practically alone and unaided voted to accept the wage-scale and put his foot down hard on the proposed strike. Mr. Dolan said to a Pittsburg *Leader* reporter recently:

"This has been a very hard week for me, and I hardly know where I am. I know I am right and I will fight to the bitter end. Some day the delegates will thank me for it, but it's pretty hard to have your own people against you and to hear them denounce you, and say that you are a tool of the operators. We were beaten on the first day of the conference, and every honest man in the hall knew it. When President Mitchell got up and said, now that the price of coal had gone up and that the market for coal was so much better than last year, that we had decided to demand an increase of 12½ per cent., Mr. Robbins got up and asked if that was what they based their demand for an increase on, and if so they would bring in their books. He stated that if the books showed that they were getting more for coal this year than last they would grant the increase, provided we should withdraw our demand if the books did not show an increase. We were beaten right there. No one said to bring the books in, and there you are. A more stubborn and determined lot of men never sat together in convention. They would listen to nothing. If Judas Iscariot had entered that hall and announced himself the betrayer of Christ and I had pointed to him and said, 'That is Judas,' they would all have hooted me. As far as being bought is concerned, that is always the first cry. I don't claim to be a saint, or an exceedingly good man, either, but I have never committed a dishonest act. I would rather blow my brains out than turn against my people. I am making this fight for their good. I won the friendship of the operators by fighting them, not



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Among the man improvements is a automatic governor which limits the speed of the engine when the latter is disconnected, eliminating vibration and saving much fuel and energy. Another is the mechanically operated oil feed (found in all Cadillac models) which supplies oil to the engine in accordance with its speed, keeping it always in a state of perfect lubrication. Transmission is of the exclusive Cadillac planetary type, with specially cut and hardened gears. The bodies are of unusual elegance, and luxuriously appointed. Wheel base of Model H (30 h. p.), 100 inches; Model L (40 h. p.), 110 inches. Practically noiseless; comfortable and easy-riding as a Pullman coach.

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Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout, $750
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THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO. A bundle of sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and the like from Morocco, by A. J. DAWSON, author of "African Nights' Entertainment," etc. 8vo, cloth, 354 pages, 17 full-page half-tone illustrations. $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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viciously, but by showing them that all I wanted was a square deal. Why should I turn against my own people or do anything that is not to the best interests of the miners themselves? I have sons working in the mines to-day. I have four daughters who may marry miners. I am not working against them, but I realize that the condition of the miners to-day is better than at any other time in the history of the country. Why should we sacrifice that condition to enter upon a strike that would fail as surely as the sun will set to-night?"

Dolan, we learn from Chris Connelly, writing in the Pittsburg *Leader*, was born in Coatbridge, Scotland, in 1858. At the age of nine he went to work in the mines for about 25c. a day. His duty was to push the little cars. He worked at this until he was fourteen years old, at which time he went to digging. In 1886 he brought his wife and four children to this country, where he immediately went to work in the mines. In speaking of his past life, Mr. Dolan said:

"I was a union man from boyhood, and I heard the great Scottish labor leader, Alexander MacDonald, speak when I was eleven years old. I paid union dues as a boy, and was known as a half-member. I was president of Local Union No. 547 for several years, which is located at Reissing, Pa. In 1895 I was elected a member of the district executive board. In 1896 I was elected district president, and have held that position ever since. In 1897 I was elected a member of the national board. I held this position for one year, and resigned. In 1901 I was elected from our national organization to attend the Louisville convention of the American Federation of Labor, and again in 1902 to the convention in Scranton. In the Scranton convention I was elected a delegate to represent this country at the British Trades Congress, held in London in 1903. I took this opportunity of touring Scotland and Ireland, and visited my native town. I enjoyed that trip immensely, and was glad to see my native town, that I had left so long ago as a miner, and proud to know that I returned as a representative of the miners of the United States."

When Miss Anthony Voted.—One of the most remarkable incidents of Miss Susan B. Anthony's career, which seems to have received but passing notice in the newspaper sketches of her life, was her arrest and trial on the charge of illegal voting. The Rochester *Post-Express* thus relates the incident:

The trial began in the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua, June 17, 1873, upon an indictment charging her with having "knowingly, wrongfully, and unlawfully" voted for a Representative in Congress in the Eighth ward of Rochester "without having a lawful right to vote in said election district, the said Susan B. Anthony being then and there a person of the female sex as she, the said Susan B. Anthony, then and there well knew." Justice Ward Hunt presided; the prosecution was conducted by Richard Crowley, United States District Attorney, and the defense by Henry R. Selden, of this city, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the State and a member of the Court of Appeals. He was one of the ablest lawyers that ever practised at the Rochester Bar. Mr. Selden was assisted by John Van Voorhis. The trial was short; it was proved conclusively that Miss Anthony had voted. Then a very elaborate argument was made by Mr. Selden. He attempted to show that she had a right to vote under the Constitution of the United States—a proposition that was utterly preposterous and untenable. He then argued that she was guilty of no crime, even if she had no right to vote, because she thought she had a right, and had been so advised by counsel—a proposition equally untenable and preposterous, for it would never do to excuse the commission of a crime on the ground that the perpetrator did not know the law forbidding it. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one."

Then a remarkable thing occurred. Altho a Judge is not presumed to make up his mind until counsel has been heard, no sooner had Mr. Selden concluded than Justice Hunt drew from his breast pocket an elaborate written opinion, which he proceeded to read. He held, and very justly, that Miss Anthony had no right to vote, and was not to be excused by the plea of ignorance; but he then declared that there was no question for the consideration of the jury; he refused to allow Miss Anthony's counsel to address the jury and he directed the jury to return a

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"For a man of moderate means and high taste your FEDORA beats them all and as long as I am permitted to smoke I shall have them." CAPT. B. M. PATRICK,

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"After trying all kinds I have decided to come back to the 'Rogers & Co. fold.' Please send 100 Fedora Panetelas, same color as formerly." Very truly yours, GEO. F. A. OLT, Mgr.

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"The FEDORA Panetelas received. They are very satisfactory. This was my first order from a Magazine advertisement. I felt I was taking a chance on quality, however, I am glad for doing so.
Thanking you for your prompt shipment, believe me much pleased." M. H. KINNE.

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"GENTLEMEN:—I received your box of FEDORA Panetelas. They are certainly all, and even more, than you claim them to be." Yours very truly, D. W. BUSBEE.

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"The Fedora is certainly much better than most cigars sold for three for a quarter and better than many sold fer ten cents straight." DR. A. A. HOLCOMBE.

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This little instrument always *tells the truth.* It registers with ABSOLUTE ACCURACY from ¼ mile to 60 miles per hour. It attaches to any Automobile made.

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Because it's the only one which changes with the *speed alone* and in which the indicator does not dance back and forth from the jar of the car.

The Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicator which is actuated by the same fixed, unchangeable Magnetism which makes the Mariner's Compass reliable FOREVER under all conditions.

No one else can use Magnetism to determine the speed of an Automobile, though it's the only *positive* and *sure* way. Because there is just one way in which Magnetism can successfully be used for this purpose, and *we have Patented that way.*

There is nothing about the Warner Auto-Meter which can give out, or wear out, or get out of adjustment. It is the only speed indicator made without cams, plates or levers, and in which there is *no friction.* Friction wears away the cams and levers in other speed indicators, which are necessarily so small that *1-1000 of an inch* wear will throw out the reading from *one to five miles an hour.*

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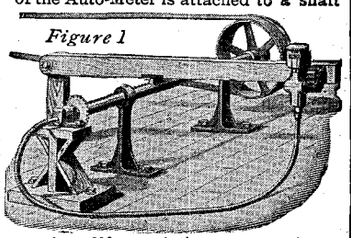
The practical Warner Testing Machine is shown in Fig. 1. The wheel connection of the Auto-Meter is attached to a shaft

Figure 1



running 200 revolutions per minute. Across this shaft lies a plank which is hinged at one end and has the Auto-Meter attached to the other. Brazed to the shaft is a knob of steel, which at every revolution "bumps" the plank, giving to the Auto-Meter *200 shocks per minute* while it is showing a speed of *50 miles per hour.*

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verdict of guilty! Mr. Selden insisted that this direction was one "which no Court had a right to give in a criminal case"; but the clerk, under the direction of the Judge, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, harken to your verdict as the Court hath recorded it: You say you find the defendant guilty of the offense charged: so say you all." No answer was made by any of them; neither by word not sign did a single juryman indicate his concurrence. Mr. Selden asked that the jury be polled. "That can not be allowed," said the Court, and added: "Gentlemen of the jury, you are discharged," whereupon the jurymen left the box. Miss Anthony then made a speech, which the Court endeavored to interrupt and prevent, and then sentenced her to "pay a fine of $100 and costs of the prosecution." Then Miss Anthony replied: "I shall never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty." Justice Hunt amiably remarked: "Madam, the Court will not order you committed until your fine is paid." There were a great many things that Justice Hunt did not know, but among the things that he did know was this, that if he committed Miss Anthony for failure to pay her fine, her counsel would procure a writ of habeas corpus and bring before another Court the lawfulness of a conviction without a jury.

Miss Anthony, of course, never paid either the fine or the costs of prosecution, and no appeal was ever taken.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

What Did She Mean?—A philanthropic person heard of a negro family that was reported in destitute circumstances and, calling at their home, he found the report true. The family consisted of a mother, a son nearing manhood's estate, and two young children. The benevolent old gentleman, after hearing the mother's story, gave her oldest son $1 to get a chicken for the Thanksgiving dinner, and took his departure.

No sooner was he gone than the negress said to her son:

"Sambo, you done gib me dat dollah and go get dat chicken in de natchral way.'—*Philadelphia Ledger*

Not Painless.—"John Henry," said Mr. Sterlingworth, severely, to his son, as he led him by the right ear into a room in the rear of the house, "your mother tells me that you stuck a pin into Mr. Molar when he was here this afternoon, calling upon your sister, and that he jumped up and left the house, declaring that he would never call here again."

John Henry nodded.

"You seem to have the facts, papa," he said.

"Before I thrash you within an inch of your life, my son," Mr. Sterlingworth went on, as he reached for his cane, "let me say that this whipping will hurt you considerably more than it will hurt me."

"I know that," said John Henry, with heroic fortitude.

"I also wish to know," Mr. Sterlingworth said, "before I begin, what possessed you to act in so shameful a manner, and to drive away the only beau that Ethel has had in two years? Now, tell me."

"Well, Mr. Molar is a dentist, and——"

"Go on, sir."

"I will, papa. I—I——"

"You—you——"

"I asked him if he was a painless dentist, and he said he was; but I wasn't sure, so I thought I'd experiment. I don't believe he's painless at all, papa, for he yelled——"

"That will do, my son," interrupted Mr. Sterlingworth. "This won't be a painless thrashing, either."—*Tit-Bits.*

A "Lively" Book.—"Yes, I picked up his book last night and I never budged out of my chair until four o'clock this morning." "Goodness! Was it that interesting?" "No, but I didn't wake up until that time."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Ready Cure.—"Doctor, I'm nearly dead with insomnia. I wish you could give me something that will make me sleep." "Professor, you remind me of a patient I once had in East Saginaw. He was——" "Good! That will do just as well. Go ahead and tell the story, doctor. I've heard it five or six times."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Relative Necessities.—"Is it necessary to enclose stamps?" asked the poet.

"More necessary, even, than to enclose poetry," responded the editor.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

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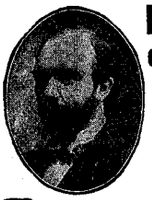

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Hopeless.—Flynn—"Oi tell yez they's no use thrryin' to iddica-ate thim Choinese."

Mulhooley—"An' phwy's thot?"

Flynn—"Oi jist asked wan av thim the Choinese wur-rud for St. Patrick's day, an, bedad! he couldn't tell me."—*American Spectator.*

Forced Desertions.—"You say your first speech made several converts?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum regretfully; "from my side of the question to the opposition."—*Washington Star.*

Proverbs Reflected On.—"Money does not make happiness."—Quite so. But how the lack of Money makes for woe!

"Silence is golden"—but no mute's a millionaire!

"Beauty is only skin deep"—Well, that's as far as the sight goes.

If you will play with fire, do it with a hose.

"Children should be seen and not heard."—Why *seen?*

Not to let one hand know what the other does is good Christianity but poor "Bridge."

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"Two heads are better than one"—especially if they are on American dollars.

"What is worth getting is worth trying for"—unless you can get it without.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Rubbing It In.—Old Skinem—"Huh! So you want to marry my daughter, eh?"

Young Man—"Well, I guess that's about the size of it."

Old Skinem—"Um—yes. Can you support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

Young Man—"I can—but I'm not mean enough to do it."—*Chicago News.*

A Question.—Casey—"Finnegan has been married foive years, but sorra the chick or child has he got."

Cassidy—"Thrue for ye. I wonder is that hereditary in his family or hers."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Dog Wanted.—At the last anniversary of the Cheshire school Bishop Brewster told of a minister who apologized for the shortness of his sermon by explaining that his dog had chewed up the first and last pages of his manuscript; whereupon a little boy in the congregation was heard to exclaim, "Say, I wish somebody'd give our minister a purp."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Indorsement.—Uncle Jerry Peebles was looking over the list of "amended spellings" recommended by the reformers.

"Good land!" he exclaimed. "I don't see nothing strange in them words. That's the way I've allus spelled 'em."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Only One Awake.—The pastor paused in his discourse and looked over his congregation. "Sister Smith," he said, "will you kindly come up close to the pulpit? I can save my voice by repeating the rest of this sermon to you in a conversational tone, and it will not disturb the slumbers of the others."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Bright Spot.

When Maw's sick I'm so lonesome!
I don't know what to do;
I have to tiptoe round the house
'Nd talk in whispers, too.

When Maw's sick all the fellers,
They have ter stay away.
I can't keep still nor make a noise,
Nor whistle, sing, or play.

When Maw's sick things don't taste the same,
'Nd no desserts nor pie.
The cook she looks at me so cross,
N'd paw's so snappy. My!

When Maw's sick nawthin' seems quite right,
Essept the doctor. He
Just comes and goes. 'Nd every time
He smiles and winks at me.

—*Tom Masson in The Reader.*

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

March 16.—Advices from Berlin say that the Russian loan which will be negotiated after an agreement at Algeciras will amount to at least $250,000,000, divided among German, British, French, and American syndicates.

March 17.—The Reactionaries in Russia try to baffle Premier Witte by securing the stoppage of all messages sent to him by Jews from those places where anti-Semitic outbreaks are imminent.

March 19.—Advices from St. Petersburg say that the election, as far as the Radical elements are concerned, are farcical; the laboring classes fear to vote, and many charges of intimidation are made.

March 20.—Despatches received by revolutionists in St. Petersburg state that almost the entire city of Sebastopol is in flames, the sailors having mutinied and turned the guns of the forts upon the city.

March 21.—Part of the Russian press bitterly attacks the plan for tunneling the Bering Strait.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 18.—Hundreds of lives are lost in an earthquake in Formosa.

March 20.—The French Minister of the Interior, Mr. Clémenceau, indicates in a speech that where resistance is offered to the taking of church inventories, means other than the employment of brute force will hereafter be adopted to achieve the end in view.

March 22.—Upward of a million peasants are reported to be starving in Japan, and $16,000,000 will be needed to save them.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 16.—*House:* Mr. Shackleford denounces Speaker Cannon as an "enthroned despot" in a speech on the Statehood bill.

March 19.—*House:* A bill to provide for the reorganization of the consular service, that had already passed the Senate, passes the House.

The bill abolishing the rank of lieutenant-general, amended so as to permit the promotion of Generals Corbin and MacArthur, is passed.

March 20.—*House:* Thirty Republican members of the House agree to oppose Speaker Cannon's program for the Statehood bill.

Senate: John F. Wallace, former engineer of the Panama Canal, tells the Senate committee he favors a sea-level waterway.

March 22.—*House:* The Statehood bill is sent to joint conference.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 16.—Ex-Judge Parker, in a speech at Charlotte, N. C., calls on the people of the South to lead the Democratic party from the wilderness of defeat.

March 17.—Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, who were members of the Finance Committee in 1896, 1900, and 1904, decide to pay back the $148,000 presented to the Republican campaign funds.

Johann J. Most, the anarchist, dies at Cincinnati.

The will of Miss Susan B. Anthony is offered for probate at Rochester, New York; all of her property, valued at $10,000, is given to the cause of woman suffrage.

March 18.—President Roosevelt enters the fight for peace in the soft-coal region by threatening the railroads which favored a strike with drastic legislation.

March 19.—Counsel for the Standard Oil Company admit at the hearing at St. Louis that stock of the Republic Oil Company was held for the Oil Trust.

President Roosevelt nominates Charles S. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., for Ambassador to Austria-Hungary to succeed Bellamy Storer, recently retired.

"Judge" Andrew Hamilton is served with a summons in the suit brought by trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company for an accounting of moneys expended by him.

Resolutions favoring the Cassidy bill (before the New York Legislature), stopping betting at race tracks, are passed at meetings of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian ministers.

District Attorney Jerome declares it to be his belief that it is no crime for an insurance officer to make a political contribution.

March 21. The Supreme Court justices meet at the home of Chief Justice Fuller and consider the punishment of the mob that lynched the negro, Ed. Johnson, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

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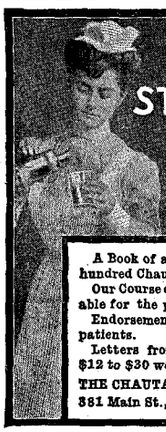

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Organized labor serves notice on the Administration that if its demands remain unheeded it will array itself against all Republican candidates.

Judge Humphrey hands down a decision in Chicago declaring that the individual meat packers are immune, but that the indictments found by the grand jury against the packing corporations should stand.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney dies at her home in Milton, Mass.

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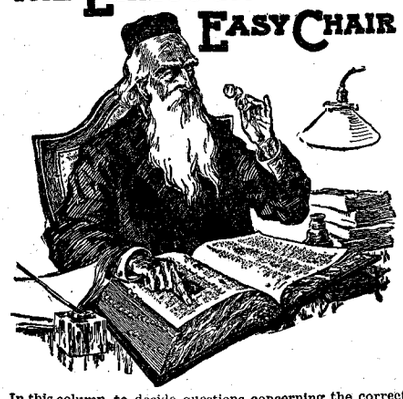

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"G. W. D.," Watertown, S. D.—"What are the derivation and meaning of the word *circa*, especially as used in describing books?"

Circa is a Latin word which means "about; around." It is used chiefly with dates to designate that an event occurred around a certain time, and in such use expresses uncertainty. It is also used in the manner suggested by "G. W. D." in announcing books before their publication, to designate the number of pages that it is believed the works will contain.

"A. C. H.," Greenwich, O.—"Is it correct to say, 'Endeavor to always do right,' or should we say, 'Endeavor always to do right'?"

In correct English, "Endeavor always to do right" has the preference.

"C. F. A.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please give the correct definition and pronunciation of the word *comraderie*. Can it properly be called an English word?"

The word which "C. F. A." seeks is spelt *camaraderie;* it is a word of French origin, the exact English equivalent for which is "comradeship." The French word is pronounced ka-ma-ra'de-ree. The *a*'s all have the sound of "a" in "arm," and the first "*e*" the sound of the final "*e*" in "element."

"E. S. H. B.," Bond Hill, O.—Your question is one which can properly be answered only by the translators of the Bible. According to Young's Concordance, the Hebrew *ruach* is translated "wind," and "*neshamah*" is translated "breath," while the Greek *hagion pneuma* is translated "Holy Spirit."

"Mrs. A. S. B.," Fennville, Mich.—"I fail to find the word *foison* in any dictionary, or to find any person who ever saw the word. Can you tell me its meaning?"

The word *foison* means "abundance, plenty," and formerly meant "power and strength." It is now archaic and was formerly spelt *foyson*.

"E. T. G.," London, England.—"I can not find the word *bloc* in my dictionary, altho it is in quite common newspaper use here. What does it mean?"

The word to which our correspondent draws attention is pure French and is used to describe a position in French politics by which the ministry in power is prevented from passing legislative measures by a coalition of the opposition and some other party, as the Socialists, who jointly *block* the progress of the measures. The word, being French for which there is a good English equivalent, is not to be found in any English dictionary.

"D. A. F.," Mancelono, Mich.—"Please give me the pronunciation and definition of the words (1) Paprika' and (2) 'Jiu Jitsu.'"

(1) *Paprika* is a mild variety of the common capsicum (*Capsicum annum*), a favorite Hungarian condiment. It is pronounced "pa-pree'-ka" (a's as "a" in sofa). (2) *Ju''-jut''-su'*, or as sometimes written, *jiu''-jut''-su* is the art of wrestling or of throwing persons by sleight. It is pronounced joo''-joot''-soo'.

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Japan Appeals to Generous America

A Million in the Northern Provinces, Facing Starvation, Cry for Help

Many Perishing from Hunger and Cold

Latest advices from the famine fields of Japan give a most harrowing picture of the present condition of the sufferers in that section.

AN OLDER SISTER

The rigorous winter set in much earlier, in real earnest, and will stay very much longer. At present, thousands of children and aged folk are face to face with biting cold and the cruel pangs of hunger. The scene is harrowing enough even to imagine, but it is long-drawn, miserable death to many of the actors who experience its misery. To aggravate the misfortunes of the sufferers, the intense cold and the deep snows that cover the land, make it impossible for them to get even fern roots and bark of trees and shrubs for food any longer, and many poor people, after enduring the cruel attacks of hunger, **have been starved to death.**

Whatever is done to help these people must be done quickly, in order to be available.

The response is generous, but the magnitude of the need to be filled is greater still. Let us, to whom hunger is but a name, concentrate in a common impulse to send food where starvation's gnawing grip has become an awful daily reality—where fathers and mothers are helplessly watching their children waste away before their eyes, and where wives and daughters, who have so lately laid their all upon the altar of their country's honor, are now facing a more appalling fate than death upon the battlefield.

Relief Work Progressing

The methods employed by the Japanese for distributing relief are exceptionally efficient. As the result of the sympathetic and helpful attitude of the officials, **not one sen of this money will be spent in administration. The whole will be used in buying food.** In no case will money be given. The money goes to the heads of the counties. There it is again divided in proportion to the need, and sent to the heads in the different towns and villages of the county. They in turn buy food for the amount, and give it to the sufferers in daily portions. We know that the authorities in the three afflicted prefectures are doing all in their power. Only let them **at once** have money or food, for it is only too certain that unless some great beneficent influence intervenes, **the death-roll from hunger and cold in the next three months will shock the world.**

A Piteous Appeal

The Rev. Henry Scott Jeffreys, of Tokio, writes to his brother, editor of the *Post-Telegram*, of Camden, New Jersey: "For God's sake print the clippings about the famine, and get all the help you can."

The President Appeals

So ominous is the outlook, that President Roosevelt has been moved to address an appeal to the American people in behalf of the suffering nation, in which he says:

"The famine situation in northern Japan is proving much more serious than at first supposed, and thousands of persons are on the verge of starvation. It is a calamity such as may occasionally befall any nation. Nations, like men, should stand ever ready to aid each other in distress, and I appeal to the American people to help from their abundance their suffering fellow-men of the great and friendly nation of Japan."

'Tis worth a wise man's best of life,
'Tis worth a thousand years of strife,
If thou canst lessen but by one
The countless ills beneath the sun.

A Missionary Story

Mrs. Gurney Binford, a devoted missionary of the Friends' persuasion, relates in simple language a tragedy more thrilling than any of fiction or drama, which has just taken place before her eyes, but of which she learned too late to be of service. In a district near her there lived an honest, industrious farmer, who, with his family, were brought to the last extremity. Everything had gone to procure the pittance which would keep them together one more day, and at last the father said: "We have never begged—we cannot now. We must die of starvation here, there is no hope for us." So he traveled wearily up the hill, his wife and two children by his side, and together they flung themselves from a cliff, at the base of which their dead bodies were afterwards discovered. Mrs. Binford adds: "There are so many, many suicides. The real Japanese war is only just beginning; there are so many widows and orphans, so many maimed and disabled soldiers who are fighting the grim enemy, Starvation. Yes, the war is only beginning."

Happy Japanese Children Before the Famine Came

If We Hesitate, They Are Lost

There are those to whom the miseries of the world
Are misery, and will not let them rest.

Thank God that this is true! Already the big American heart has guided the willing hand to the purse-strings, and contributions have begun to pour in from every quarter, sent us by many who never rest when the "miseries of the world" are brought before them. We have no fear but that the help so desperately needed will come, in Scripture measure—"pressed down and running over," but it is difficult for us to grasp the urgent need of quick action. We must stem the tide with an almost feverish haste, or thousands—yes, tens of thousands—will be swept away by the overwhelming flood ere we can stretch a hand to save them. Think, think of mothers bound to the little ones they bore, by cords of love just as strong and undying as yours, who, to-day, this moment, heedless of the clutching grip of hunger tearing at their own vitals, are hopelessly and helplessly watching the bright, beautiful hopes of their poor, narrow lives, starve to death before their haggard eyes. "That love has a broken wing which cannot fly across the ocean." Send yours forth upon strong pinions to enfold the shrunken baby form over which some other mother yonder is bending with breaking heart!

A JAPANESE MOTHER

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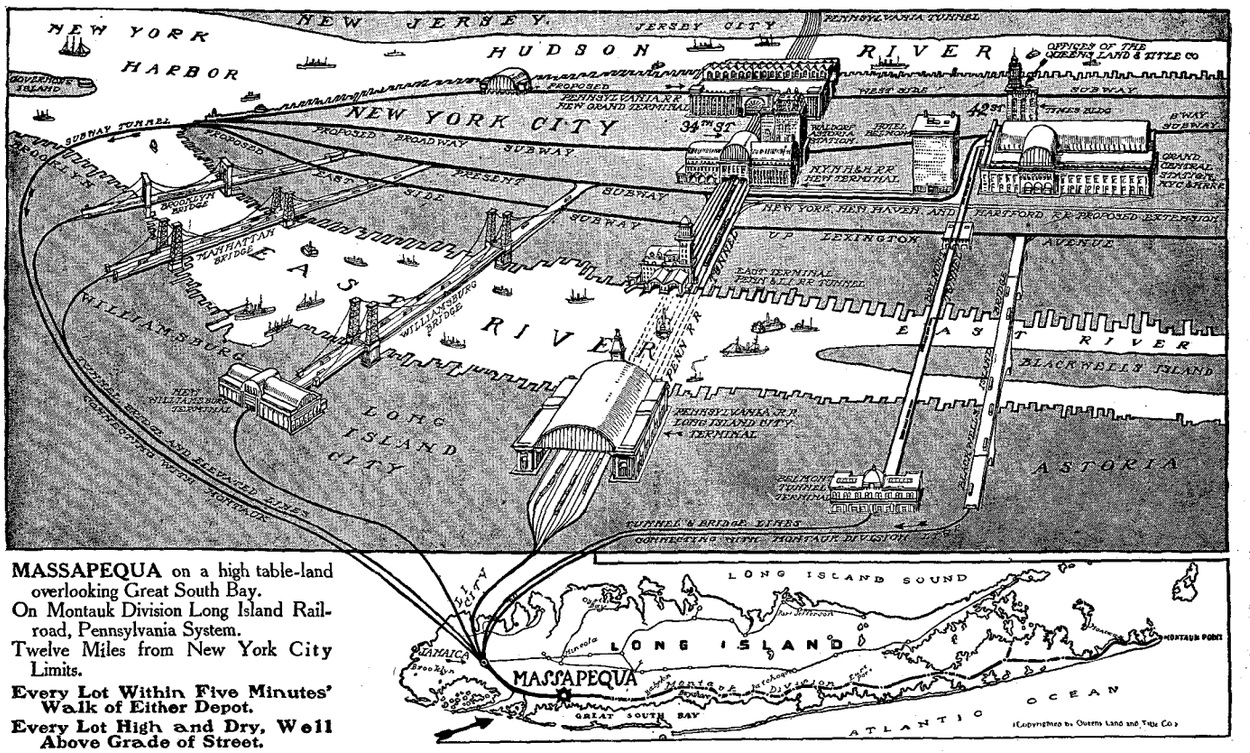

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